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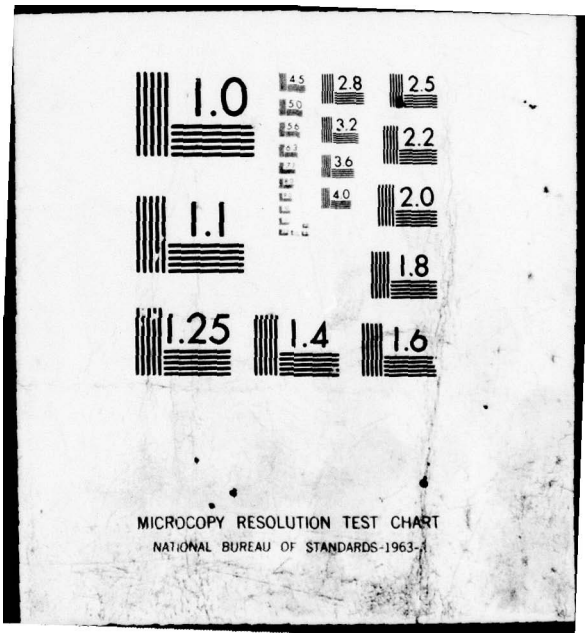
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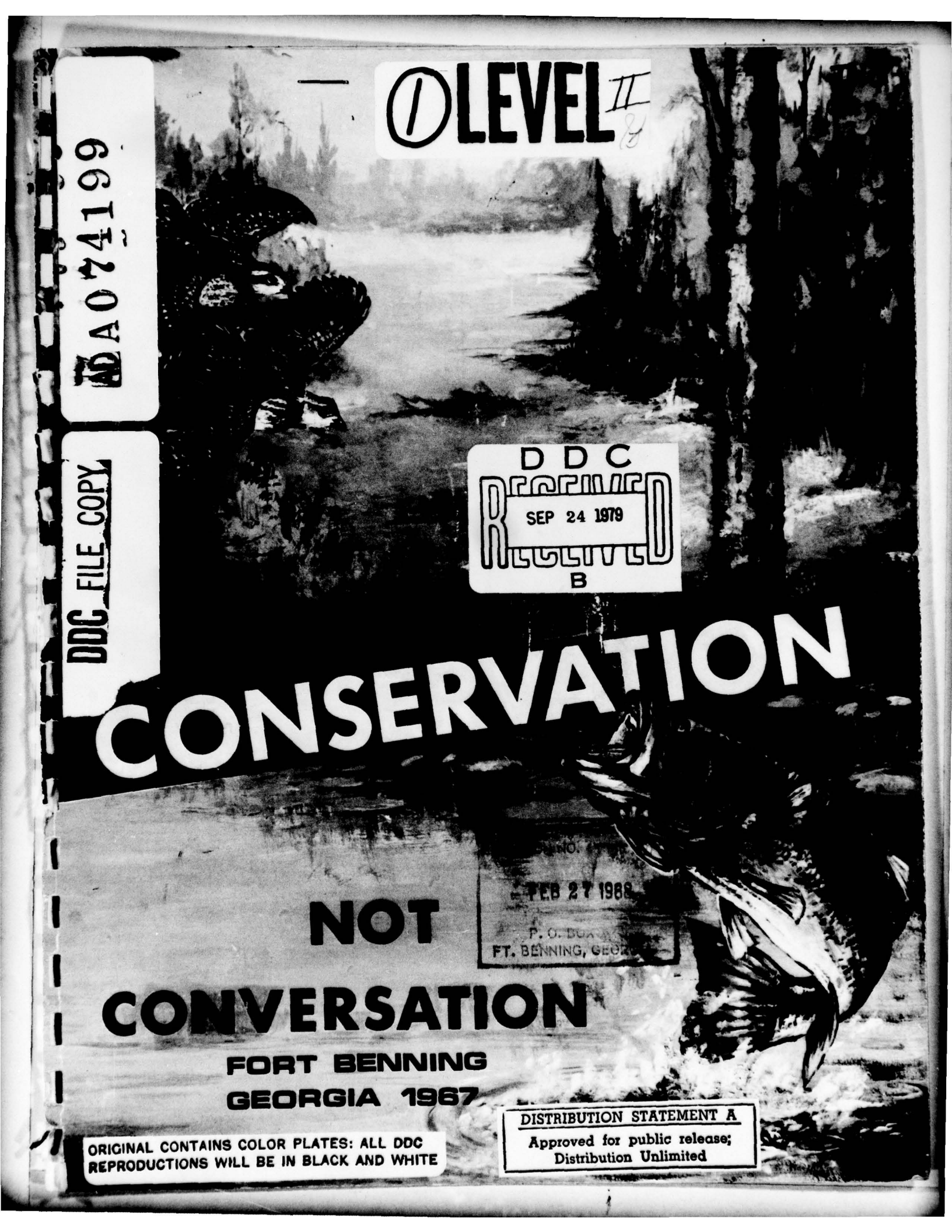
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Natural Resources Management Board, Fort Benning, GA.

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FOR THE CHIEF:

ALEXANDER NICOLINI
Major, Infantry
R&D Coordinator

Conservation-not Conversation.

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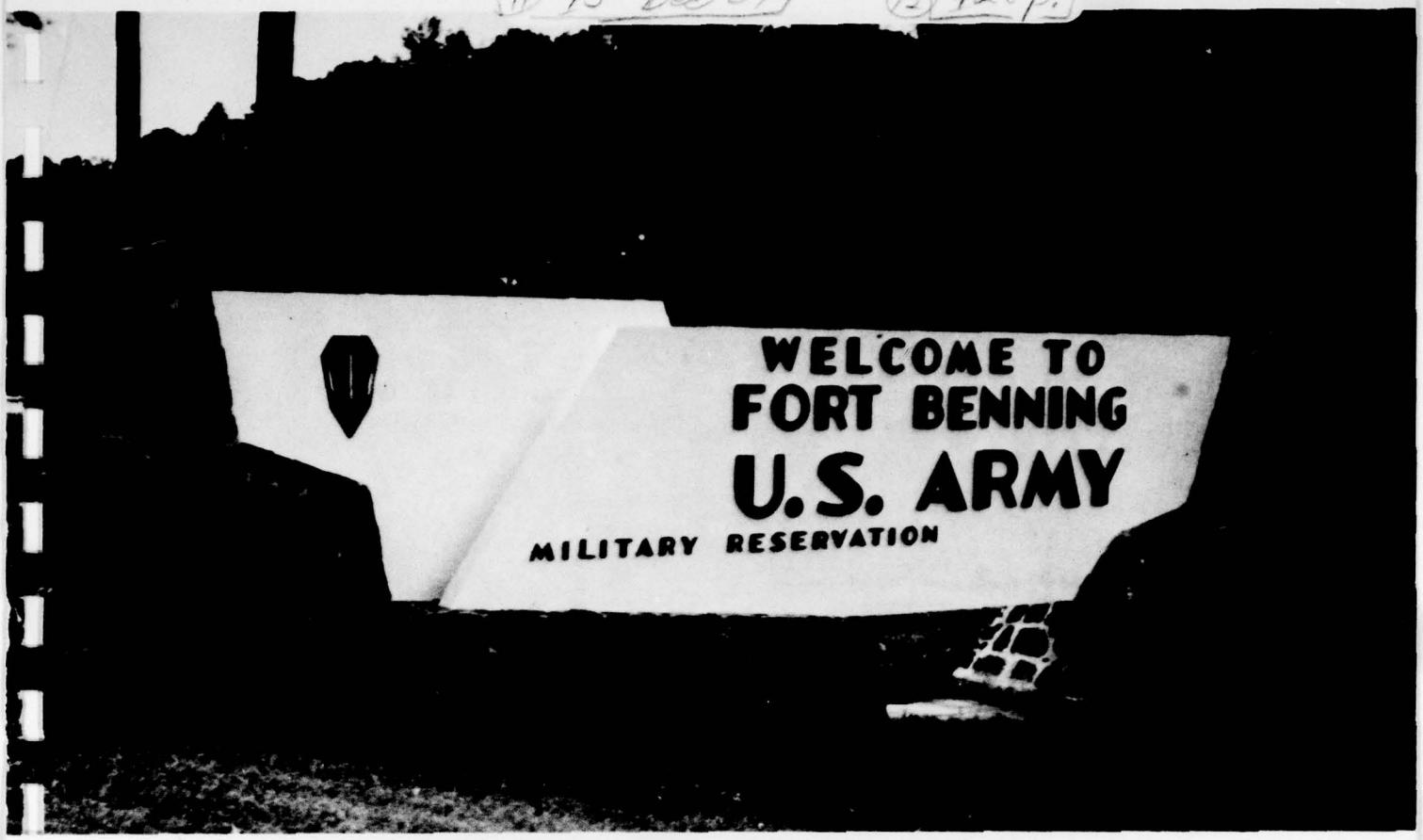

This report has been prepared under the direction of the Natural Resources Management Board as the Fort Benning, Georgia, nomination for the Chief of Staff, United States Army Conservation Award, and the Secretary of Defense Conservation Award in accordance with the provisions of AR 420-74.

Fort Benning, The Home of The Infantryman, has long had a motto of "Follow Me." In order to ask others to follow, one must be a leader. This also applies in the conservation of our natural resources. In order for Fort Benning to excel in conservation, the motto "Conservation - Not Conversation" has become an applied practice. Action, not idle talk has established Fort Benning as a leader in the field of natural resources conservation.

It is indeed a pleasure to present our applied management practices for Calendar Year 1967. I welcome you to Fort Benning where "Conservation-Not Conversation" is the key to our program.

John M. Wright Jr

JOHN M. WRIGHT, JR.
Major General, USA
Commanding

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT BOARD
FORT BENNING, GEORGIA

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SECTION I

GENERAL

INSTALLATION HISTORY:

On 7 October 1918 Camp Benning was established with the purpose of consolidating three widely dispersed Infantry Schools then in operation. It was not until 8 February 1922, however, that Camp Benning became a permanent military installation and was designated FORT BENNING. This was the birth of an installation which has since earned the title of "the world's most complete Army Post."

Roads, streets, buildings, ranges and terrain features are named for units that served in World Wars I and II; for battle areas in France identified by action of American units; for American soldiers killed in action; and, for other famed American soldiers. The Post itself is named in honor of a distinguished Confederate Army Officer, Major General Henry L. Benning, whose home was in Columbus, Georgia.

From 1919 to 1935, with limited facilities and equipment offered by World War I buildings, The United States Army Infantry School trained many of our future leaders. Among those to see service at Fort Benning during this period were Generals of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, George C. Marshall, and Omar N. Bradley; Generals J. Lawton Collins, Mark Clark, Joseph W. Stilwell, Courtney H. Hodges, Nathan F. Twining, Alexander M. Patch, and Simon B. Buckner; and, many other distinguished officers.

On 1 November 1949 all units and activities were gathered under one command to form The United States Army Infantry Center. This reorganization consolidated two jobs — that of the Commanding General of the Post and the Commandant of The United States Army Infantry School.

MISSION STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY INFANTRY CENTER:

The mission of The United States Army Infantry Center is: To provide for the efficient operation, administration, training, service and supply of individuals, units and activities located there; to develop leadership in all ranks; to instruct Infantry Officers in standardized techniques and tactics, emphasizing practical instruction applicable to leading and commanding combat units; to instruct, test and qualify enlisted men and officers in airborne tactics and techniques; to furnish familiarity with the technique and tactics of the associated arms in the coordinated employment of combat teams to include air - ground coordination with Army light aircraft; to prepare and revise training publications, Army extension courses and other publications; and, to disseminate to the service information pertaining to the instruction and training in use at The United States Army Infantry School.

POPULATION SERVED

31 December 1967

MILITARY POPULATION:	ACTIVE ARMY	45,173	
	RETIRED MILITARY	3,339	
	Sub Total		48,512
CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES:	DEPT OF ARMY CIVILIANS	6,127	
	MISC CIVILIANS EMP ON POST	3,752	
	Sub Total		9,879
DEPENDENTS:	ON-POST (MILITARY)	10,845	
	ON-POST (CIVILIAN)	22	
	OFF-POST (MILITARY)	23,541	
	OFF-POST (MIL SPONSOR OVERSEAS)	4,900	
	OFF-POST (MILITARY RETIRED)	6,678	
	Sub Total		45,986
	Grand Total		104,377

FACTS AND FIGURES - 1967:

During 1967, Fort Benning's Conservation Program continued to develop, expand and improve. Not only were improvements realized in the existing program, but new ways and means were also sought; thus, providing new avenues for future programs to follow.

The Fish & Wildlife Branch developed an additional 33 permanent openings, for a total of 2,500 acres in permanent openings now available throughout the reservation. In conjunction with this, half of the 70-yard-wide strips in scrub oak stands were brush chopped, plowed and planted to wildlife food. These strips now total over 60 miles in length. Another vital aspect of wildlife management is the available water supply, which got a big boost with the establishment of twelve man-made watering holes in arid portions of the reservation.

Sixty-five thousand fish, ranging in size from fingerling catfish to one-pound rainbow trout, were stocked in the seventeen man-made ponds of Fort Benning. One other pond of approximately 26 acres is under construction, with an anticipated completion date during 1968.

The Forestry Branch also was a positive influence to the Conservation Program. Approximately 800 acres of eroded, cut-over, and denuded areas were reforested with 400,000 slash, loblolly and longleaf pine seedlings. Woodland improvement measures were applied to 3,000 acres.

In an effort to control undesirable understory, reduce the fire hazard, and improve wildlife habitat, some 28,000 gross acres were burned in accordance with the approved prescribed burning practices.

Fort Benning, through the harvesting of mature timber, added $812,944 to The United States Treasury.

The Installation Beautification Program at Fort Benning improved considerably during 1967. Major improvements of Main Post were the result of an agreement with a competent landscape architect to develop tree cover, area landscape and foundation planting plans. This work has greatly enhanced the architectural design of buildings and improved natural beauty.

Erosion control work was carried on throughout the reservation. Several miles of existing roadway shoulders were sloped and planted in an effort to contain the erodable soil.

The Provost Marshal personnel, who have responsibility for enforcement of Fish & Wildlife Regulations, observed 21,998 sportsmen and checked 16,937 of these for possible hunting, fishing or safety violations. Assistance to 106 sportsmen who encountered difficulties in isolated areas was also rendered. In addition to enforcement of regulations, Provost Marshal personnel issued 3,800 annual hunting and fishing permits and 10,736 temporary permits including guest permits.

The Rod and Gun Club experienced an increase in membership during 1967, with a current active membership of 4,900. The Rod and Gun Club sold 1,538 hunting licenses, 2,385 fishing licenses, 693 combination hunting and fishing licenses, and 83 bow and arrow licenses — for a total of 4,699.

A total of 25 portable grills were installed in the recreational areas throughout the reservation. A new boat marina, with complete launching and docking facilities, was built at the Destin Recreation Area in Destin, Florida.

Participation in recreational activities during the past year has increased considerably. Approximately 92,450 persons utilized facilities at the USAIC Recreation Area, Kings Pond Recreation Area accommodated 79,180 visitors, over 2,000 individuals checked out shotguns from Special Services, and over 520 nature lovers checked out camping trailers and small fishing boats.

Scouting at Fort Benning experienced another active and profitable year. A new scout pack was formed, bringing the total to 30. Fort Benning also provided an area at Camp Pine Knot for a District Camporee, in which over 200 boys participated.

The highlight of the year for sixteen boy scouts came during the summer months when they took a 57-mile canoe trip down the Chattahoochee River; thus, earning their "50-miler" award.

For the skeet and trap shooters, a four skeet and one trap range facility with automatic, self-loading, electric equipment was opened in November. During the months of November and December, a total of 1,473 sportsmen have participated in the shooting activities, and over 11,000 spectators have been present. Perhaps this will become one of the more popular sports at this installation in the future.

The Archery Club also experienced an excellent year and, through hard work by its members, a practice range with ten shooting lanes and firing lines from 15 to 80 yards was opened. One of the two fourteen-target field courses planned for the year was also opened in November. Participants during November and December total 1,939, with over 4,000 spectators observing these activities.

Fort Benning had the opportunity to provide an area for the Alabama - Georgia Sportsman's Club Spring and Fall Field Trials. At the Fall Trials held in November over 80 bird dogs were entered in the three-day competition, and over 600 sportsmen took part in these activities.

It is clear that 1967 was an excellent year for the Conservation Program and for its related activities at Fort Benning.

ANALYSIS OF RESOURCES:

The Fort Benning Military Reservation is composed of 182,000 acres: 170,000 acres in Georgia and 12,000 acres in Alabama.

Major Land Acquisition and Cost

Fort Benning, Georgia

1918-19 Acquisition: $1,847,900 for 96,597 acres, OR $19.13/Acre.

1941-42 Acquisition:

Alabama:	$ 274,700 for 12,162 acres,	OR $22.59/Acre.
Georgia:	$2,804,600 for 73,298 acres,	OR $38.26/Acre.
Total:	$3,079,300 for 85,460 acres,	OR $36.03/Acre.

TOTAL FOR THE TWO ACQUISITIONS: $4,927,200 for 182,057 acres, OR $27.06/Acre.

There are two main drainages that divide the reservation; viz, Chattahoochee River and Upatoi Creek. The Chattahoochee River runs from north to south with shorelines of approximately 25 miles in length, and the Upatoi Creek flows from east to west with 30 miles of shoreline. Within the reservation boundary there are seventeen man-made ponds ranging in size from one to 75 acres, and having a combined total of more than 300 acres. With the completion of the Walter F. George Dam on the Chattahoochee River at Fort Gaines, Georgia in 1964, a large area along the southwestern boundary of the reservation in Alabama was flooded and now provides excellent fishing.

For management purposes, the reservation acreage has been classified into four categories: (1) Improved — 10,734 acres; (2) Semi-improved — 7,200 acres; (3) Unimproved — 35,066 acres; and, (4) Woodland — 129,000 acres. Each of these areas is managed at a level that will meet designated use criteria, protect natural resources, and insure a pleasing appearance.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS:

The climate of Fort Benning is humid, semi-tropical, with average annual rainfall of 49 inches. Heaviest rainfall occurs during Winter and Spring and the driest months are September and October. The average January temperature is 48 degrees and the average July temperature is 82 degrees. Annual average relative humidity is about 55 percent. The lowest temperature recorded is minus four degrees and the highest is 106 degrees. Average late killing frost occurs around 15 March and the average early killing frost is around 15 November, providing Fort Benning with a 245-day growing season.

VEGETATION:

Four basic ecological terrain types make up the natural areas of the reservation, and are listed below:

a. The scrub oak ridges and oak - hickory areas are characterized by the oaks (white, red and black), blackgum, hickory, dogwood, hawthorne and numerous herbaceous plants. These two types produce mast and seed for deer, turkey, quail and squirrel.

b. The bottomland hardwood type occurs along stream borders and flood plains. The principal species found here are sweetgum, blackgum, water oak, laurel oak, swamp chestnut oak, American holly and loblolly pine. This type provides an excellent escape cover for game. In addition, large quantities of browse, seed and mast are produced here.

c. In the wooded swamp type, the predominant species are tupelo gum, blackgum, sweetbay, and sweet leaf. Several vines such as smilax also occur here and are good browse plants for deer.

d. Over the greater portion of the reservation the pine hardwood stands occur. Loblolly, shortleaf and longleaf pines, along with many desirable hardwoods occur here.

SECTION II

WOODLANDS

OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of the Forest Management Program at Fort Benning include the maintenance of woodlands in the most economical manner, in order to assist the military mission of the installation. This program, based on orderly and scientific management, will conserve and protect the natural resources, improve the grounds and realize a return to the United States Treasury through growth and harvest of timber products.

INVENTORY:

The forest inventory is listed in the table below:

FOREST TYPE	ACRES BY TYPE	STUMPAGE VALUE	VOLUME BY TYPE	VALUE (1) BY TYPE
Pine Sawtimber	100,000	$40.00/Mbf	418,000 Mbf	$16,720,000
Hardwood Sawtimber	29,000	$20.00/Mbf	100,000 Mbf	$ 2,000,000
Pine Pulpwood	-------	$ 8.00/Cd	240,000 Cds	$ 1,920,000
Pine Pulpwood (2)	-------	$ 3.00/Cd	83,600 Cds	$ 250,000

(1) Total value of inventory listed above is $20,890,000 OR $162 per acre.

(2) Salvage potential for sawtimber tops not merchantable for sawtimber..

A market for hardwood pulpwood in this forest has not yet developed, although a future potential does exist as pulping technology for these species is improved and retail markets develop. Some small amounts have been sold at about $1.00 per cord. No value is presently placed on the hardwood component of the forest that is not immediately merchantable as sawtimber.

Growth of the forest can conservatively be estimated at four percent of the pine sawtimber volume or 16,720,000 board feet. The scheduled annual cut for the ten year period, Fiscal Year 1967 through Fiscal Year 1977, is 12,000,000 board feet or about three-fourths of the estimated growth. This conservative harvest will

allow restocking of understocked portions of the forest over a period of ten years. The average annual income for the ten year period from the sale of forest products will be approximately $600,000 per year, based on present stumpage prices.

SILVICULTURE:

The silviculture of the pines in this forest is based on even-aged stand management. Stands of ten to fifty acres in each age class will ultimately be distributed throughout the forest, and the total acreage in each age class will be approximately equal. Stands may be coarsely grouped by age class; for example, 0 to 20 years (open to sapling size), 20 to 40 years (pulpwood), 41 to 60 years (small sawtimber), and 61 to 80 years (large sawtimber). Pine stands at age 80, being financially mature, are clear cut in strips, or to seedtrees, and revert to age class 0 to 20 years. Pulpwood stands are thinned leaving a basal area of 70 to 80 square feet (total of cross-sectional areas of trees at four and one-half feet above the ground on one acre). Small sawtimber stands receive improvement cuts to maintain the basal area at 80 to 90 square feet. Basal area growth of thinned, young pine stands is approximately two to three square feet per year. The number of trees per acre at any one basal area will vary according to tree size; e.g., for a basal area of 80 square feet per acre, the number of trees by size class is as follows:

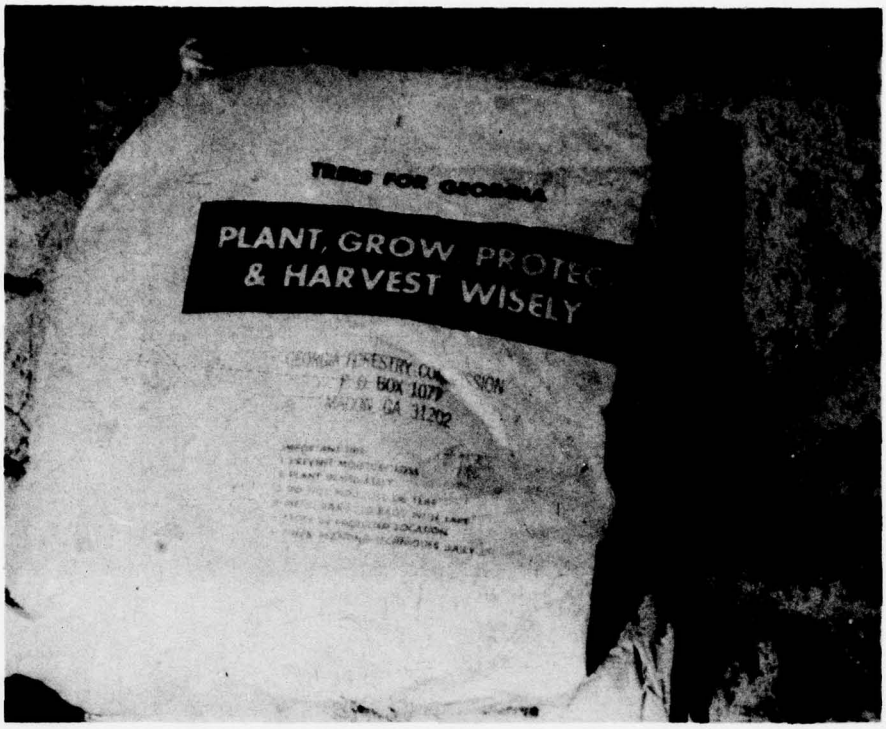
DIAMETER BREAST HIGH	BASAL AREA PER TREE	TREES PER ACRE	AVERAGE SPACING (Feet)
8"	1.3 square feet	167	----
12"	0.8 square feet	100	21
14"	1.1 square feet	73	25
18"	1.8 square feet	44	38

REFORESTATION:

Reforestation of open areas or stands at rotation age (80 years), after final harvest, may be accomplished by natural seed fall from seedtrees or artificially by planting.

Pine sites that cannot be promptly and adequately reforested by natural means are planted with nursery grown seedlings or with treated pine seed, purchased from commercial sources. The major portion of this planting is done by installation forestry personnel. Planting contracts were let in Fiscal Year 1965 and Fiscal Year 1967 but, in general, contract planting is not as successful or economical as when accomplished by Forestry Branch personnel. The cost of planting an acre with seedlings is approximately $14.00 utilizing Forestry Branch personnel, as opposed to the contract price of $16.00 during Fiscal Year 1967. The cost of direct seeding is about half this cost, but where planting is nearly one hundred percent successful, seeding gives erratic results.

The germinating longleaf pine seed pictured above promotes reforestation by natural means. Pictured below is one of the Chattahoochee County Forestry Unit deliveries (50,000 pine seedlings), made weekly during planting season.



Seedlings are delivered in airtight bags to prevent molding and loss of moisture.

Pine seedlings are planted by machines drawn by crawler tractors. Slash pine is the principal specie planted, followed by loblolly and longleaf. The season for planting is from early December through February. Each year about 400,000 seedlings are planted on approximately 500 acres (800 seedlings per acre). Rows are 8 to 10 feet apart,which is sufficient to permit plowing or disking firebreaks between rows. An additional benefit of this practice is the stimulation of food plants used by the bobwhite quail. Planted areas remain huntable quail habitat for three to seven years (shorter period on better quality sites), until trees grow to a height that prevents shooting. Periodic controlled (prescribed) burning is begun when planted stands are seven to ten years of age. This period between closure of the crowns of planted seedlings and the beginning of controlled burning marks a low point in site productivity for quail foods.

Brush lands require mechanical site preparation to reduce brush competition and prepare a mineral seedbed prior to reforestation, whether by natural or artificial means. The most economical method of site preparation is plowing with large fire plows. A six-foot wide furrow is formed that, being clear of brush and logging debris, permits machine planting. Reduction of brush competition by furrowing increases survival and growth of seedlings. Without such preparation, planting would not be successful in brush land.

Planting seedlings in furrows places the seedlings in contact with the mineral soil, thus giving a better survival rate.

Site preparation by furrowing is limited to small brush and to well drained upland sites. Bottomlands which contain large brush and are wet during much of the year are cleared by bulldozing, piling and burning. This type of land clearing is accomplished between the latter part of August and early November, since this is the driest part of an average year. Natural pine seedfall in November will reforest the newly cleared site if an adequate number of pines grow within and adjacent to the cleared area and if the cone crop that year is sufficient to produce 12,000 or more seeds per acre. During the Fall of 1967 approximately 50 acres of bottomland were cleared. The area was clear cut by a logging contractor in November and, since the cone crop for that year was inadequate, the site was seeded with commercially treated loblolly pine seed in February. An excellent stand of seedlings resulted. In the past, however, attempts to use direct seeding on the drier upland sites produced unsatisfactory results. Bulldozing is a much slower and more costly method of site preparation than furrowing with plows; however, plowing of bottomland sites is not desirable since tractors drawing the plows frequently bog down, and in Winter the water would accumulate in the furrows. The high quality of bottomland sites result in rapid growth of pines that is much more than adequate to repay the cost of site preparation.

Stream bottoms cleared by bulldozing provide outstanding wildlife habitat for approximately four years. During the clearing, or cutting, of all forest lands a number of oaks are left. These oaks become heavy mast producers following the crown

release that is accomplished by such operations. Many woody browse species that formerly were beyond the reach of deer, sprout profusely forming an understory rich with nutritious and palatable food. Herbaceous plants, too, are enormously increased following clearing. Many such plants such as the sunflower, ragweed, spurge, grasses and sedges form the summer food of deer. Seed producers, especially the legumes, are the most important part of the yearly diet of the bobwhite quail.

SELECTION FOR CUTTING:

Pine stands are first thinned at about twenty years of age to a basal area of 70. During their lifetime the stands receive further thinnings every ten years. At the age of 80 the stands are cut for regeneration, leaving from four to six trees per acre for seedtrees, or clear cut in narrow strips for reseeding from the sides. During thinnings, trees with poor form, knotty holes, insect or disease infestation, or poor growth rates, are marked for harvest.

Area marked for seedtree cut.

TIMBER HARVEST:

Forest products from installation woodlands are sold under contract to lumber and pulpwood industries. Trees to be harvested are made available for harvest by the Forestry Branch personnel. Timber sales are made and contracts supervised by the Savannah District Engineer's Resident Forester.

Formerly, sawtimber was sold on the basis of a unit price per thousand board feet. Sale by this method required the Savannah District Engineer to employ several men to scale the logs before they were loaded on trucks. Later, sales were made per thousand board feet, but volumes were determined by weighing loaded trucks on scales operated by the Resident Engineer at this installation. Since sales were on a unit volume basis each contract was assigned a factor, determined by scaling logs from sample areas, for converting weight into volume. After being loaded on trucks and taken to the scales these same logs were weighed and a weight factor assigned.

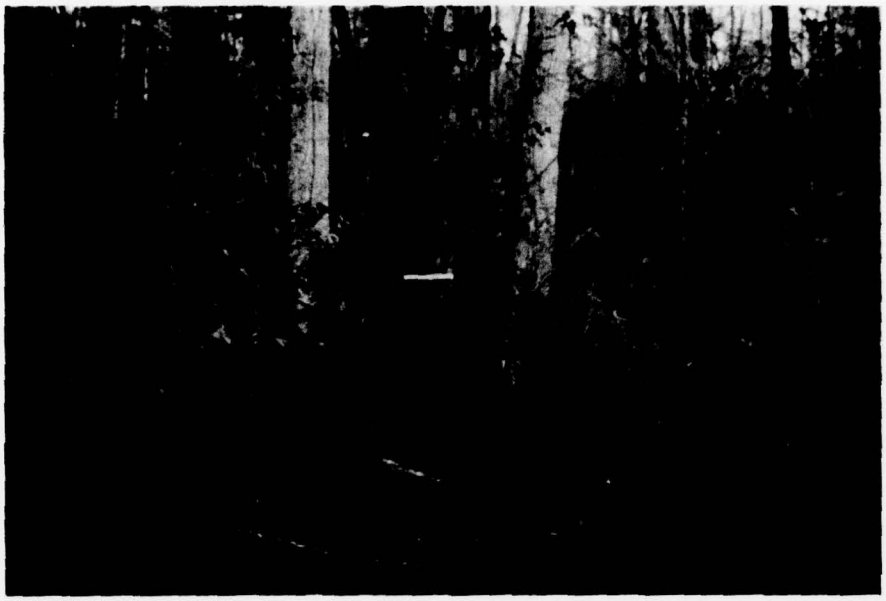
Several years later, with acceptance of this method, sales by unit volume and sample scaling were discontinued and, at present, contract payment is made per ton of logs removed. This final method simplified contract administration, allowing the District Engineer's employees to devote more time to inspection of logging operations to insure compliance with contract specifications.

Tree-length logging has also greatly increased the economical aspect of timber harvesting. Above, we see a tree length log being loaded on a trailer truck.

This loader is in a position for road travel. The loader is completely hydraulic, with telescopic side stabilizers, and is capable of loading a truck within minutes.

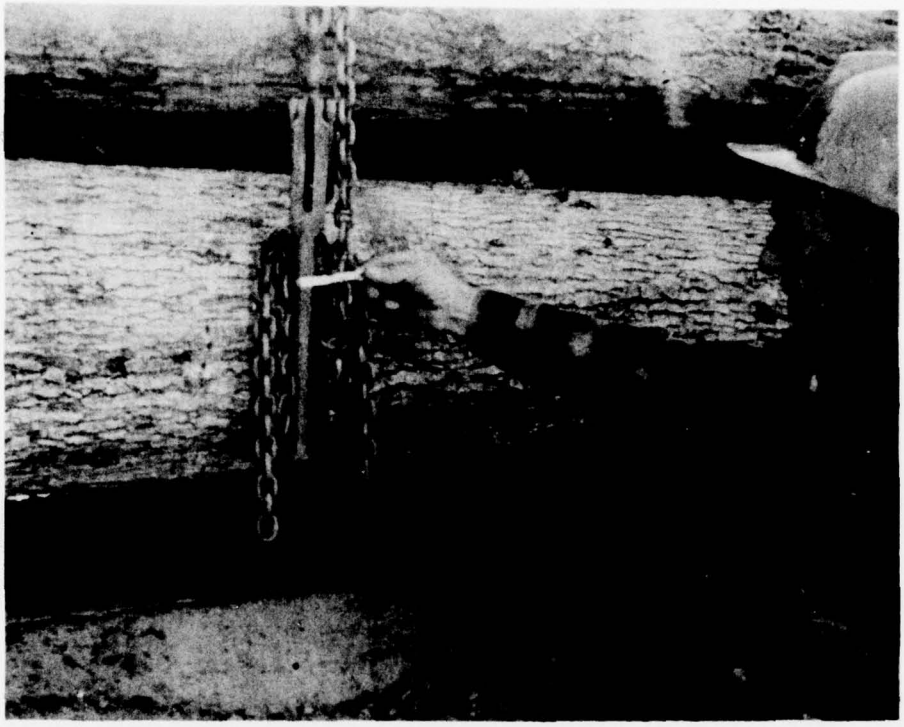
Presently, two sales contracts are needed for each sale area: One for the sawtimber (trees twelve inches or more in diameter, breast high, up to a seven-inch diameter at the small end of the last log); and, the other for pulpwood (trees six to ten inches in diameter and bolts cut from the tops left by the logging contract). The sawtimber operator is not interested in buying pulpwood and the pulpwood operator cannot be competitive for sawtimber-size stumpage. In the near future, however, each timber sale will probably be made to a single contractor who will cut all trees over six inches in diameter to a four-inch top diameter (minimum industry size standard for pulpwood bolts).

Stringent security procedures have been devised to insure compliance with contract specifications. All contracts specify that no employee of the contractor shall have in his possession while on the installation any type of marking device or paint.



The picture above shows a tree marked for harvest. Below is a 38-inch pine stump left after harvesting operations. Note the blue markings on both the tree and the stump. The ruler is one foot in length.

Trees to be cut are marked with paint at eye level, and at the ground line, by the Forestry Branch personnel. The lower mark must be left on the stump by the sawyer. A severe penalty is assigned when stumps are found without this mark.



Mr. William Palmer of the Savannah District Engineer Office conducts periodic checks of logging trucks. Note the boxcar type seal attached to the load binders.

Each truck is assigned a number, which is taped to its body along with a letter denoting the contractor's name. After the loaded truck is weighed, the driver is given a copy of the weight ticket and the rear ends of the logs are spotted with paint (colors change frequently) to indicate that the truck has been weighed. It is then free to leave the installation.

Logging trucks are weighed before leaving the reservation.

Receipts from timber sales are deposited with the United States Treasury in a disposal fund. Since 1961, costs for production of forest products on Department of Defense lands have been funded with receipts from sales of surplus property, which include the sale of timber products.

Timber Harvested - Fiscal Year 1967

Mbf Sawtimber		Cords Pulpwood			Receipts	Total
Pine	Hdwd	Pine	Hdwd	Unit Price	Dollars	Dollars
13,864				$ 43.43	$602,088	
	3,048			38.75	118,120	
		13,208		6.91	91,222	
			253	2.77	700	
				Penalties	814	
						$812,944

INCOMES FROM SURPLUS TIMBER HARVESTING AND COSTS

Fiscal Year 1967

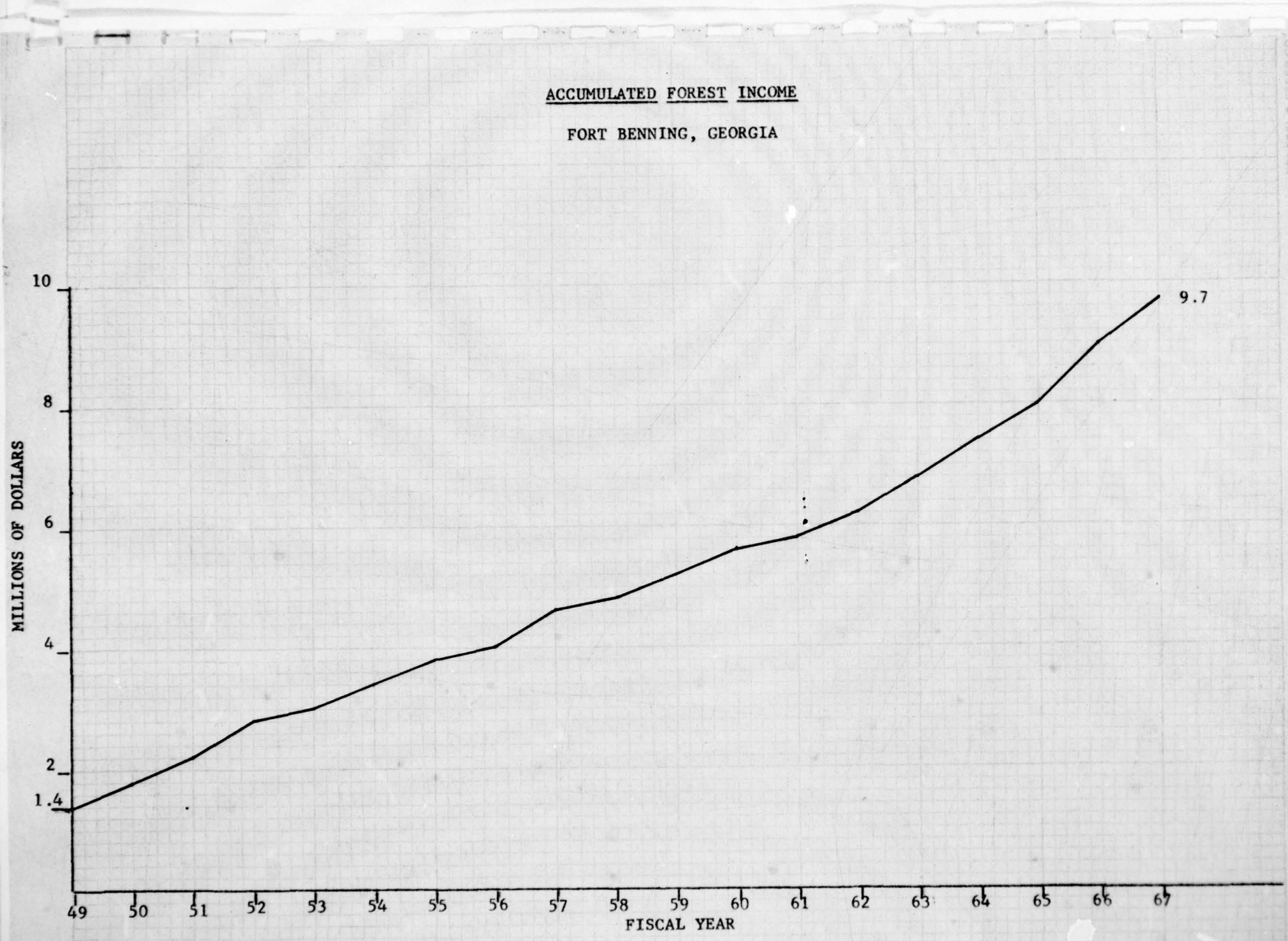
Station	Thousand Acres	Thousand Dollars * Income	Costs	Difference	$ Per Acre Income	Cost	Profit $ Per Acre 1967	1966
Benning	129	813	178	635	6.30	1.38	4.92	6.02
Bragg	96	453	235	218	4.72	2.45	2.27	3.70
Campbell	49	66	158	-92	1.35	3.22	-1.87	-2.84
Gordon	52	127	106	21	2.44	2.04	.40	-1.18
Jackson	38	60	80	-20	1.58	2.11	-.53	00
McClellan	28	91	92	-1	3.25	3.29	-.04	-.20
Rucker	43	143	81	62	3.33	1.88	1.45	6.21
Stewart	259	1,303	431	872	5.03	1.66	3.37	4.14
TOTALS	694	3,056	1,361	1,695	4.40	1.96	2.44	3.21

* Costs shown in this tabulation do not include costs incurred by Division and District Engineers in the sale and disposal of timber products. Incomes are those derived from District Engineer's consolidated report entitled "Annual Summary of Forest Products Harvested" Reports Control Symbol SADVS-108. Costs are those shown by individual station reports on Obligations (Expenses) for Disposal of Scrap, Salvage, Excess Surplus and Foreign Excess Personal Property (RCS CSCAA-123).

\- Indicates amount costs exceeded income.

CONTROLLED BURNING:

Contrary to general opinion, not all woodland fires are damaging to forest values. Grasslands have been burned since before recorded history to improve grazing. Research in forest and range management has demonstrated the value of controlled fires as a management tool used to modify vegetative cover. Many foresters prefer to use the term "prescribed burning" rather than "controlled burning." At any rate, controlled burning is prescribed to correct, or alleviate, a number of undesirable conditions.


ACCUMULATED FOREST INCOME
FORT BENNING, GEORGIA
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS
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FISCAL YEAR

Perhaps the primary use of controlled burning in the forest is to reduce dangerous accumulations of dead plant litter. The basic principal is to use slow Winter fires to reduce fuels; thereby, preventing intense growing season fires. This practice is especially necessary on live fire impact areas and other training areas where tracers, incendiary devices and explosive ordnance are used. Burning these ranges and training areas when they are not being used virtually fireproofs them for one year and minimizes the need to interrupt training schedules to control range fires that might spread into forest land.

Control Burning Operations

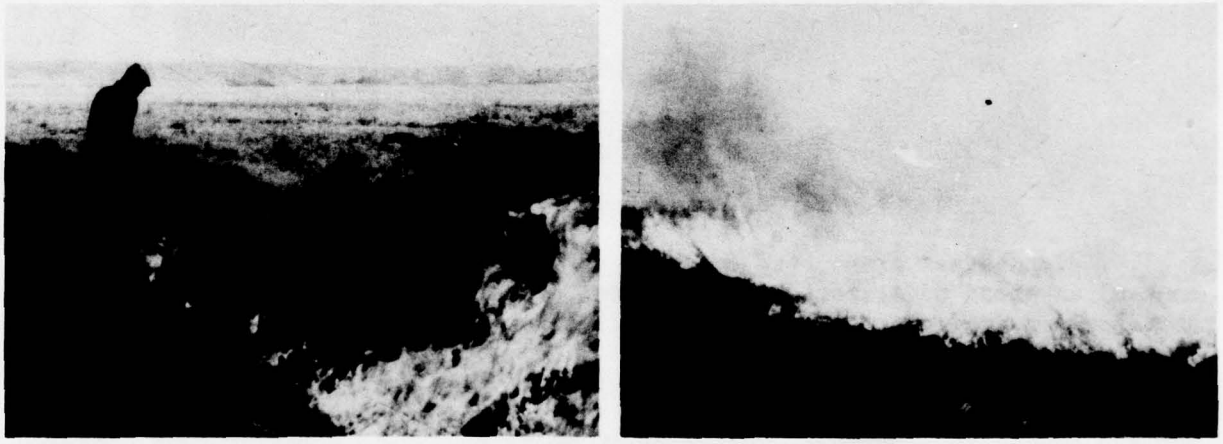
Woodland areas are burned on a two to five year cycle to reduce fire hazard, control unwanted understory brush, and improve wildlife habitat. Longleaf pine stands are burned every second year, and large loblolly - shortleaf stands on the 1919 acquisition land are burned every third year. Small stands on the 1942-43 acquisition land are burned every fifth year. While most pine stands are burned during the Winter months, those with a two to four-inch diameter brushy understories are burned in August and September in order to obtain a better kill. Stands of high quality hardwoods are not burned, since fire may cause severe basal wounding of some thin-barked species.

Old fields are often burned prior to planting. This procedure removes grass and litter that obscures stumps, foxholes, wire, etc., which impede planting operations. Burning also provides fire protection during the initial growing season. Following planting, firebreaks are constructed and maintained between rows of seedlings. Burning also improves plowing or disking action so that a clean firebreak is obtained in one pass.

Stands of pine reproduction, whether planted or natural, are burned as soon as they are old enough to withstand light Winter fires without excessive damage. The age at which this can be accomplished will vary with site quality and species composition. Longleaf seedlings being fire resistant in their "grass" stage can be burned after their second growing season. Slash pine, which does not occur naturally in this forest, but rather is planted, can withstand light fires sooner than loblolly or shortleaf pines. On good sites in high-risk forest units such as the Alabama area, slash pine plantations four years old have been burned successfully, using cold day backfires following rain. In average sites, pine stands can be safely burned after eight growing seasons, but on poor sites up to fifteen years growth may be necessary. After their initial burning, young pine stands are periodically burned to reduce fuel accumulations.

Occasionally burning of military training areas, such as map reading courses, is requested to improve visibility in brush woodland. Frequently, however, training areas cannot be burned because dense brush is required to provide cover (Ranger, Escape and Evasion Training Areas). These requirements, pro and con, vary from area to area, and are subject to change periodically due to military training.

At the request of Lawson Army Aviation Command, a portion of the area surrounding Lawson Airfield was control burned as a fire protection measure.



The pictures above show the setting of a backfire at Lawson Airfield and the fire working its way across the field.

ACCESSWAYS AND PERMANENT FIREBREAKS:

Roads are constructed by the personnel of the Forestry Branch to provide access to isolated areas for timber harvest, fire suppression and to serve as permanent firebreaks. These roads, after construction, are often heavily utilized for military training and recreation. Typically, an accessway follows ridge lines on contour to minimize grades. They are crowned roads approximately fourteen feet wide with shallow side ditches that divert runoff from rainfall at all grades. Streams are crossed by fords, or by installed culverts or bridges.

Where traffic remains heavy and accessways need frequent maintenance, a bare soil surface is maintained.

The area on the left has been control burned, while the area on the right has not. Accessways provide excellent firebreaks.

Accessways into isolated areas of the forest carry infrequent light traffic. A vegetated surface is maintained on these ways, either by native grasses and herbs or by planting Pensacola bahia, a perennial grass, forming a tough sod. Native vegetation usually will volunteer on good soils to form a heavy green cover, especially following fertilization; however, the planting of certain grasses and legumes valuable as wildlife foods gives an additional benefit with a minimum of expense.

FIRE PROTECTION:

The cost of forest fire protection during Fiscal Year 1967 was $46,879.64. This cost applied to 129,000 acres of woodlands amounts to $0.39 per acre and includes the cost of control burning 28,000 gross acres of woodlands. For the suppression and prevention of wildfires and during control burning operations, 300 miles of new firebreaks were constructed and 250 miles of road-type firebreaks were maintained.

Wildfires are controlled with plowed firebreaks constructed by small full-track crawler tractors with attached hydraulically-lifted, two-disk fire plows. Since the soils on this forest are mainly sediments of sands or clays, virtually free of rocks and the topography gently rolling, these tractor drawn fire plows are able to control wildfires with a minimum requirement for use of hand tools. The acquisition of this equipment has also eliminated the need to divert troops from training duties for fire control.

The key to reducing destruction of forest values by woodland fires lies in prevention through education, by control burning the high hazard burnable areas, and in rapid control through early detection. In high hazard areas that cannot be control burned without damaging forest or training values, construction of permanent firebreaks serve to arrest the spread of fires, reducing the size and rate of spread until control units arrive.

During the 1967 Fiscal Year, 156 woodland wildfires burned 1,563 acres and caused $13,423.36 in damages. The average damage was $8.58 per acre burned. These wildfires were most numerous and of largest size during late Winter and early Spring which are usually the annual peak months. For a summary of woodland fires see Appendix II.

SECTION III

FISH AND WILDLIFE

PURPOSE:

The Fish and Wildlife Program at Fort Benning includes fish and game development, conservation and harvest to serve present and future needs of personnel utilizing the installation's facilities. Included in this program is maximum recreational use per unit of land and water, correlated with the military objectives of the installation.

RESPONSIBILITIES:

Revision of AR 210-221 in 1964 outlined staff responsibility at the installation level and designated the Post Engineer as the responsible agency for the implementation of the Fish and Wildlife Program. In accordance with this directive and other Army regulations the staff responsibility for this activity was transferred from ACofS G-1 to the Post Engineer on 1 July 1964. This established the Fish and Wildlife Program under the supervision of the Chief, Buildings and Grounds Division. Annually a work schedule is prepared as a guide for implementing this program, which aids in development and management. This plan is shown at Appendix III.

In order to aid Fort Benning conservation agencies in management of its acreage and in order to accomplish the requirements set forth in AR 420-74 (Natural Resources — Land, Forest and Wildlife Management dated June 1966), Headquarters, United States Army Infantry Center Memorandum 210-1 (Natural Resources Management Program dated 6 April 1966) was developed, placing responsibilities of the various phases of a well coordinated wildlife program. See Appendix IV.

In 1966 the Natural Resources Management Board was appointed. The purpose of this board is to assure balanced action and continuity of application on the part of a number of installation activities for the development of a coordinated program of land management and improvement. When applied on a multiple use basis it will provide maximum military use of the land, control vegetation to prevent destructive fires, stabilize soil to control erosion, protect natural resources to sustain productivity of grass and timber lands, and encourage fish and wildlife to include preparation of hunting and fishing regulations.

OBJECTIVES:

The primary objective of the wildlife program is the extensive management of natural habitat to provide for dispersed wildlife population throughout the reservation, giving preference to (1) bobwhite quail and white-tailed deer on upland pine

sites, (2) eastern wild turkey and eastern gray squirrel in the hardwood stream bottoms and upland hardwood sites, and (3) cottontail rabbit and eastern mourning dove along field and timber edges. Satisfactory and huntable population of these species can be developed and maintained by planting food patches, prescribed burning, and good timber management. This practice is implemented yearly by the Annual Fish and Wildlife Management Plan.

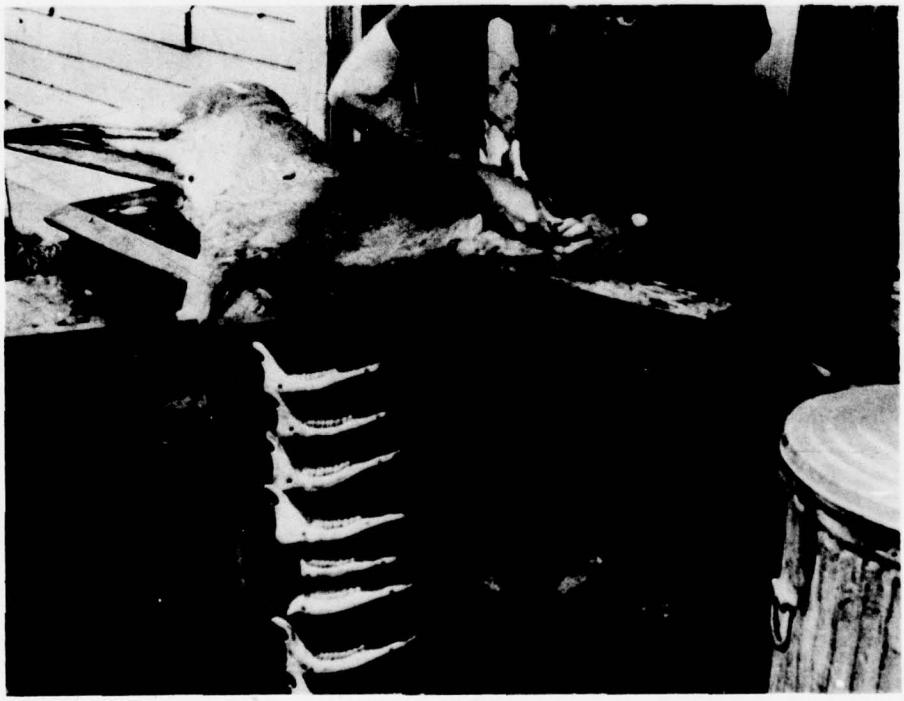
MANAGEMENT BY SPECIE:

In the game management program at Fort Benning, six major species are considered as economically important. Management practices for these species are listed below:

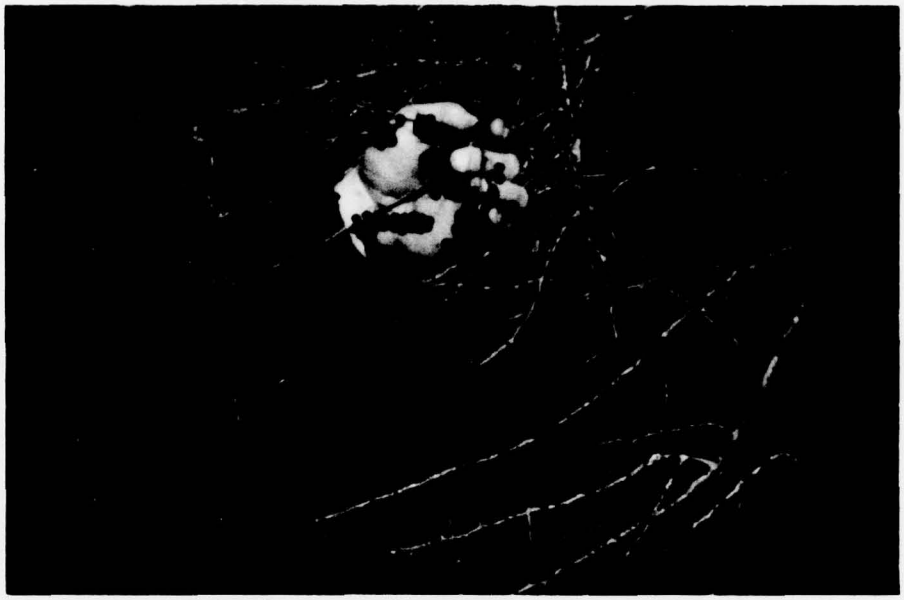
a. White-Tailed Deer: The white-tailed deer is the most popular game mammal hunted at Fort Benning. The current estimated population is 5,000. For the past three years, only adult antlered deer have been harvested. The number taken were: 1965 - 1966 a total of 189; 1966 - 1967 a total of 181; and, 1967 - 1968 a total of 290.

Pictured above is the largest deer harvested during the '67 - '68 season. It weighed 185 pounds field dressed and had antlers of ten points.

In the picture above, the hunters' harvest has been brought to the "check" station. The "check," identifies areas where harvested, ages, and allows inspection for exterior parasites and general condition of the animal. The age of a deer is determined by inspecting the tooth development, as shown in the picture below.



Surveying browse plant densities to determine carrying capacity of deer habitat; checking browse consumption of palatable, intermediate and starvation plants, planting of permanent openings and firebreaks; along with the clear-cutting of areas by the Forestry Branch, have proven very beneficial to the improvement of the population.



Hawthorne berries provide excellent browse for deer.

b. Cottontail Rabbit: Permanent openings and strip planting have greatly aided the rabbit population. Without some cultivated crops the rabbit is often hardpressed to survive. The population is on the increase at Fort Benning.

c. Gray Squirrel: Other than the leaving of den trees and some mast producers on the hardwood sites, no special management procedures for squirrel occurs. Excellent cooperation with the Forestry Branch in their harvesting techniques has greatly aided the squirrel population.

d. Bobwhite Quail: This native game bird profits most by the planting of permanent openings and controlled burning of forest stands. The permanent openings are planted with bicolor lespedeza in strips, along with various other seed producing plants. During the late season, almost the entire diet of quail is furnished by seed from these areas; however, in addition to the food value obtained, the edges supply ideal nesting areas and while in the grass stage, furnish insects which are the primary food for young birds.

e. Eastern Wild Turkey: Planted areas furnish the same desirable habitat for turkey as previously discussed for quail. Nests are often found along the edges of permanent openings. The adult turkey generally utilizes hardwood areas throughout Winter; however, in Spring, feeding on planted strips and openings is often observed.

f. Eastern Mourning Dove: The mourning dove is plentiful in this area during the migrating season. Dove management consists primarily of planting permanent openings to foods, especially desirable to the dove. This practice has constantly aided in the production of a large number of birds.

PREDATOR CONTROL:

Because Fort Benning is almost completely surrounded by urban areas with many bisecting public roads, many of the areas have become a dumping ground for all unwanted and generally undesirable dogs. Consequently predator control is mainly concerned with elimination of such undesirables because they are destructive to desirable game animals. Predator control measures are also taken against fox, bobcat, raccoon and opossum. These animals are also checked for rabies and are discussed in the following paragraph.

RABIES CONTROL:

Large numbers of personnel are assigned to Fort Benning and are constantly engaged in various field problems throughout each day. Because of this widespread activity, wildlife rabies control at Fort Benning assumes a tremendous importance to the health of the command. This project is closely coordinated with the Post Veterinarian.

During the first eleven months of 1967, a total of 621 animals have been trapped and specimens randomly selected (fox, bobcat, opossum, raccoon and bat) and tested for rabies, with all results being negative.

PERMENENT OPENINGS:

The permanent opening concept of game management was initiated during the Summer of 1961. In theory, these openings should be ten percent of the stand density (i.e., four of every 40 acres); thus, such openings would serve as the center for two coveys of quail per forty acres. This, however, cannot be maintained in its entirety. Factors such as soil type, terrain, existance of other permanent openings, etc., help determine the location and size of openings. To obtain better management, it was determined that no opening less than four acres, or greater than twenty acres, would be developed. Presently, approximately 183 openings are maintained with thirty-three of these developed in 1967.

This permanent opening in the Alabama portion of the reservation is one of 183 such openings located throughout this installation. These openings are planted to various types of wildlife food, attracting varied species of wildlife.

The primary value obtained from permanent openings is the provision of a variety of habitat not otherwise found in a continuous pine forest canopy. The edges of the openings provide nesting areas for quail and turkey. Openings maintained in the grass stage furnish insects, which are the primary food for young turkey and quail. Many desirable berry and seed producing plants occur only in full sunlight, which, in effect, is furnished by the opening.

Permanent openings are established on sites that will support native legumes, grasses, and berry-bearing plants. If openings are established on the better soil type, periodic fires will be used in maintaining the sites; however, when they are located on poor soil types conditioning practices such as disking, mowing and fertilizing are used.

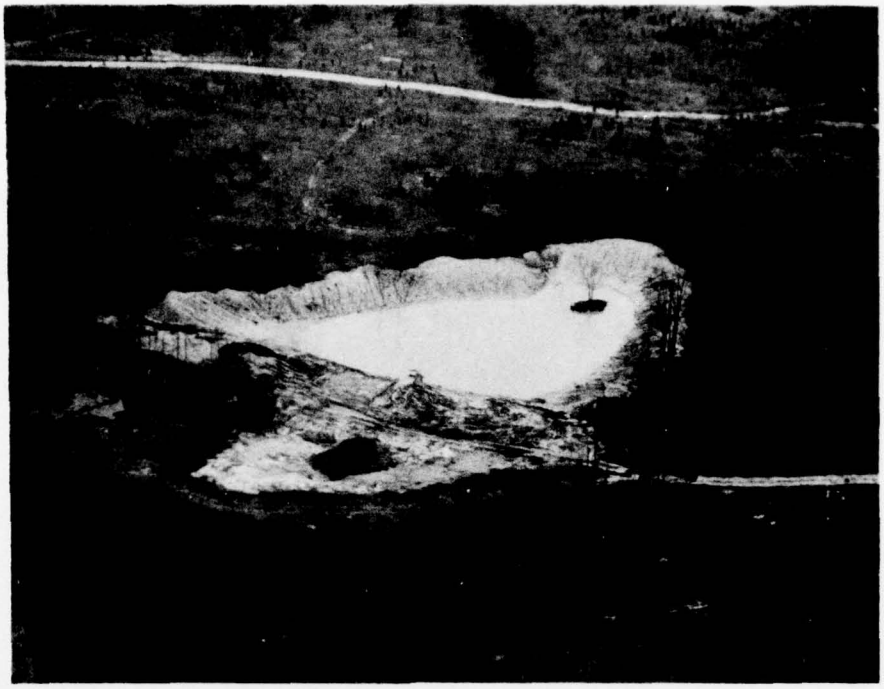
FOOD PATCHES:

Food patches are established in the permanent openings and planted in strips. Other food patches are established in areas where game is plentiful and food is relatively scarce. The patches are planted with a wildlife mixture. No particular

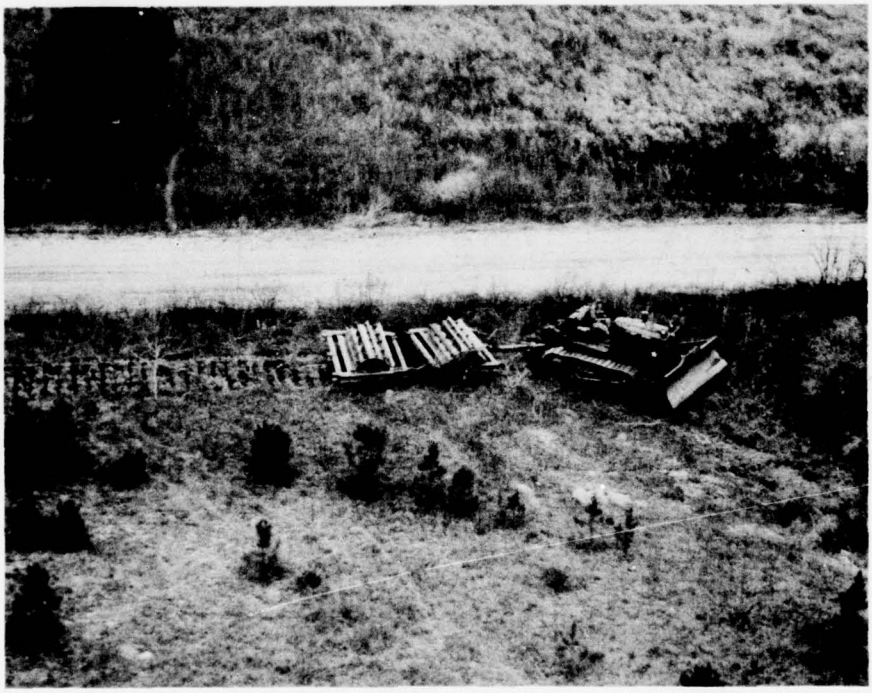
emphasis is directed toward specific species, but rather all game species are considered. The food patches are also placed near a water supply and in an area where escape cover can readily be obtained.

Managed food patch planted to rye and corn.

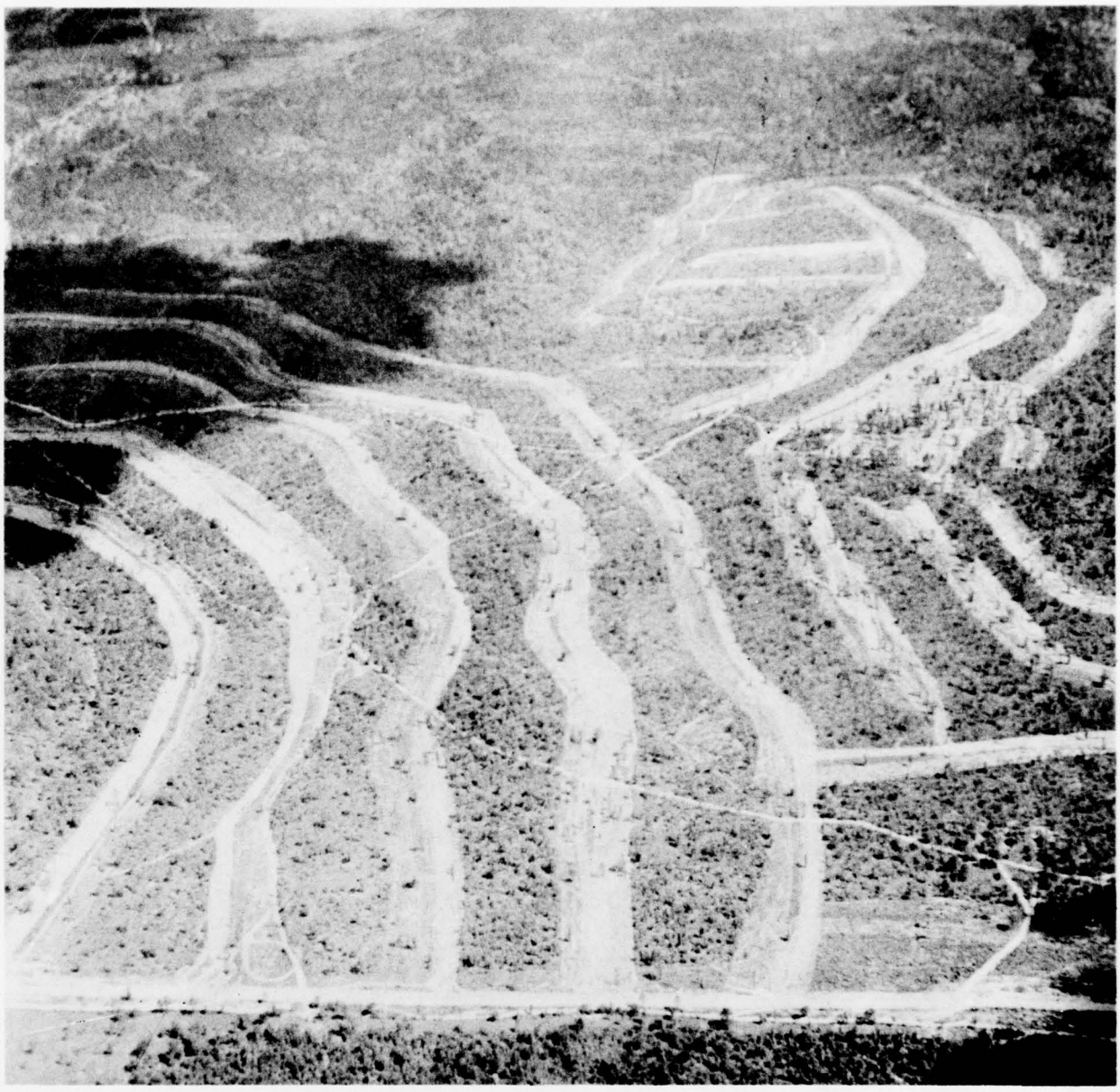
Harvesting of bicolor lespedeza seed. Approximately 1,200 pounds of seed were harvested on three old bicolor nurseries in the Alabama area.



Twenty-two water holes such as the one pictured above have been developed in arid portions of the reservation. This not only provides watering places for wildlife, but also allows planting of food patches nearby, providing food and water in areas where there was none.



Scrub Oak Management: Pictured above is an aerial view of a brush chopper as it moves alongside a road to another scrub oak area. The rollers are filled with diesel fuel to add weight to the chopper. With the added weight, trees up to eight inches in diameter can be chopped. The completed results of this operation is shown in picture on next page.



Scrub Oak Management: These strips are cleared with the use of a brush chopper. One-half of each strip is brush chopped each year. After the brush chopping operation portions of the strips are then disked and planted. A mixture of wildlife seed is used. The seeds are planted in patches. There are approximately 60 miles of these strips in this area. Dark areas within the strips are bicolor lespedeza plantings.

REGULATIONS:

The Fort Benning Hunting and Fishing Regulations are prepared by the Engineer Section and are reviewed by the Natural Resources Management Board. This regulation will generally be the same as those directed by the State and Federal agencies; however, personnel safety and biological requirements of the animals affected will be considered. It is for these reasons that Fort Benning's Hunting and Fishing Regulations may be more restrictive than allowances outlined by State and Federal laws but will never exceed them.

ENFORCEMENT OF REGULATIONS:

The Provost Marshal is responsible for enforcing the hunting and fishing regulations. Sixteen military policemen are assigned duties to include issuing permits, operating motorized patrols, manning mobile check points, operating boat patrols and assisting in the predator control program. These law enforcement personnel are equipped with four-wheel drive trucks and two, seventeen-foot fiberglass patrol boats in order to have access to all areas of the reservation. Within the reservation's 94-mile perimeter (approximately 286 square miles) there are seventeen fish ponds, over 46 miles of rivers and streams, and over 180,000 acres of hunting area to patrol.

One of the two fiberglass boats used in patrolling the waterways of Fort Benning.

During the period 1 January 1967 through 1 December 1967, the enforcement personnel observed 21,998 sportsmen and checked 16,937 of those observed.

Periodic checking of sportsmen for possible hunting, fishing or safety violations resulted in only 328 violations during 1967.

There were 328 violations recorded that ranged from harvesting undersized fish to illegal hunting at night with spotlights. Assistance was rendered to 106 sportsmen, civilian and military, who had encountered difficulties in isolated areas off paved roads.

Hunting and fishing permits are obtained from the Provost Marshal Office. In order to obtain the permit, the applicant must have a valid State permit and apply for a Post permit. The following types of permits are issued:

a. Annual Permits: To active or associate members of the Rod & Gun Club.

b. Temporary Permits: Any person authorized to hunt or fish may obtain a temporary permit, not to exceed seven consecutive days. The temporary permits may be renewed upon re-application.

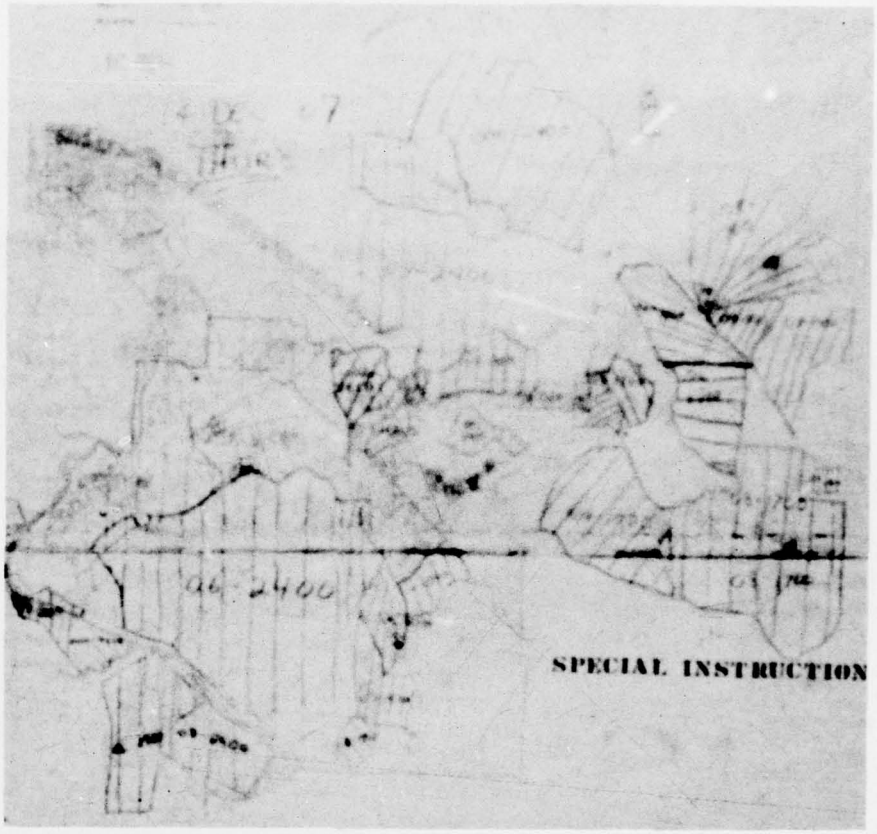
c. Guest Permits: Any person authorized to hunt or fish may obtain guest permits not to exceed two guests per day.

During the period 1 January through 1 December 1967, a total of 3,800 annual permits and 10,763 temporary permits (to include guest permits) were issued.

Signs are posted along the reservation boundary, making the hunter aware that he is entering a military reservation.

RANGE CONTROL:

The primary function of Range Control is to allocate ranges and terrain for training and recreation. In conjunction with its mission, Range Control prepares daily Post hunting and fishing maps (1:25,000) showing the areas which are open for this purpose. Because of its safety aspect, information relative to firing and troop areas is of primary importance to both troops and personnel engaged in these activities. The hunting and fishing maps are posted in three locations on Post: Range Control, Provost Marshal Office, and the Rod & Gun Club.



This map located at the Rod & Gun Club enables the hunter to determine what areas are available for hunting and fishing.

In addition to these maps, a small map (1:50,000) is provided for the hunters' use. These maps show the dud areas on Post as well as the roads, ranges, telephone locations, roadblocks, stream network and ponds. Wide distribution of these maps enable the majority of hunters to keep their bearings and stay out of unsafe areas.

An effort to open as many areas as possible for hunting and fishing is made each Friday by contacting the intended users of range or terrain for last minute cancellations.

Range Control also has the functions of posting "Firing Area" signs, "Dud Area" signs and roadblocks for units utilizing ranges. These services aid the hunter by showing him, on the ground, which areas are unsafe to enter. In conjunction with this, the Range Control Explosive Ordnance Team has the mission of destroying in place all duds on the Post found outside marked dud areas.

Above, a member of the explosive ordnance team prepares to blow a dud in place.

This indirectly benefits personnel engaged in outdoor recreational activities by minimizing their chances of accidental injury or death from live dud ordnance.

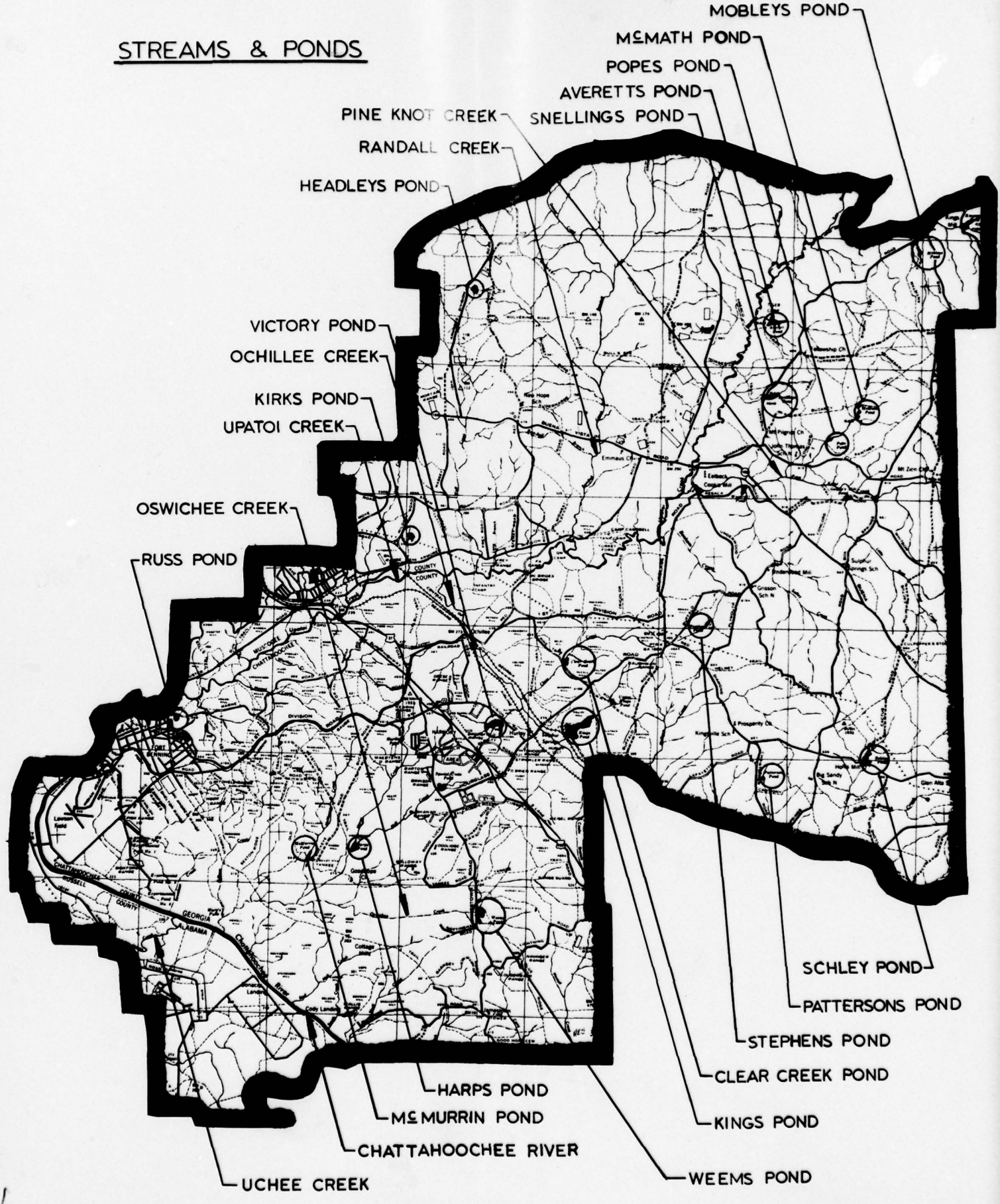
Range Control is also called upon to provide areas for various civilian groups such as local Boy and Girl Scouts, and the Albany, Georgia Geological Club which looks for geological specimens in the Post's eroded areas.

An additional area of approximately 600 acres was made available for hunting and fishing during Calendar Year 1967.

Pictured above are Range Control personnel taking down a "Dud Area" sign; thus, making an additional area available for hunting and fishing.

In order to make the area safe for recreational purposes, a surface search of the area is conducted by the 89th Ordnance (Bomb Disposal) Detachment, and all duds found are destroyed. In the near future, Lae Field, consisting of approximately 900 acres, will be closed as a mortar range training area and opened for recreational purposes.


PONDS AND STREAMS
STEELY 68
FORT BENNING, GA.


STREAMS & PONDS
MOBLEYS POND
McMATH POND
POPES POND
AVERETTS POND
SNELLINGS POND
PINE KNOT CREEK
RANDALL CREEK
HEADLEYS POND
VICTORY POND
OCHILLEE CREEK
KIRKS POND
UPATOI CREEK
OSWICHEE CREEK
RUSS POND
SCHLEY POND
PATTERSONS POND
STEPHENS POND
CLEAR CREEK POND
KINGS POND
WEEMS POND
HARPS POND
McMURRIN POND
CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER
UCHEE CREEK
GEORGIA
ALABAMA

INDEX

PONDS

* Receives Intensive Management.

* KINGS POND

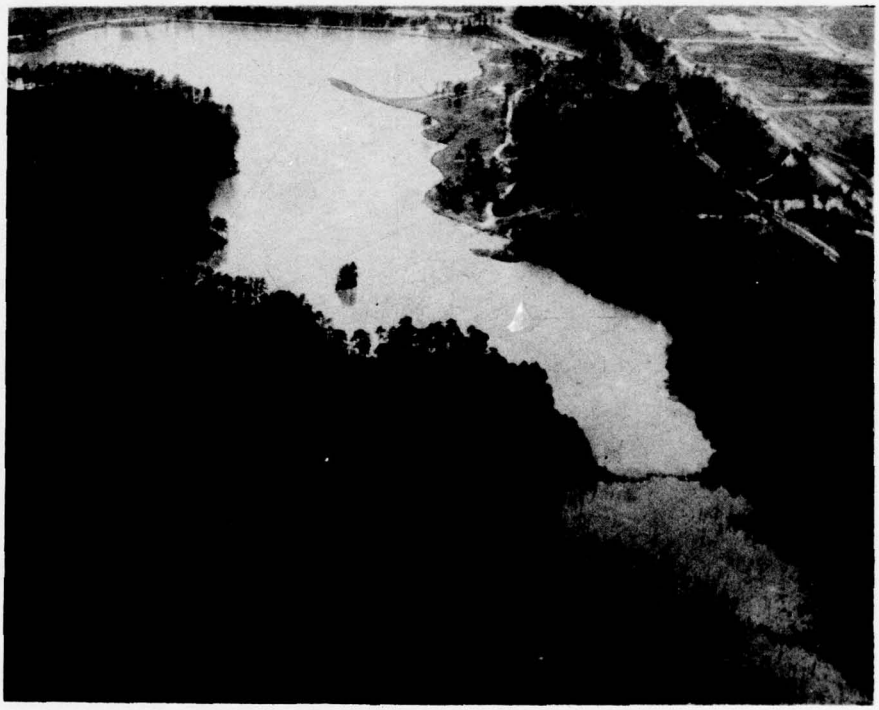
SIZE: 75 Acres.

LOCATION: Access is by Hourglass Road and Black Hawk Trail.
Grid Coordinates: 065825.
Access road is blacktop and in excellent condition.

HISTORY:

This is the largest and most popular pond on the reservation. Many acres around the pond have been cleared and planted with grass, and picnic tables and latrine facilities have been set up in this area. A total of 24 boats are available for recreational purposes.

In 1958 the pond was drained and the shorelines deepened. Construction of several small dams have eliminated swampy areas. With the initial stocking of 75,000 bream (30 percent shellcrackers) in 1959 and 7,500 bass fingerlings in 1960, an intensive management program commenced and has continued to the present. Fertilization, liming and stocking have been carried out each year. Two stockings were carried out in 1967. The first one consisted of 7,500 bass nine to fourteen inches long, and 850 channel catfish ten to sixteen inches long. On 18 December 1967 the pond was stocked again with 1,900 channel catfish averaging three-fourths of a pound each. Treatments have resulted in a steady improvement and the fish population is in better condition than it has ever been prior to this time.



Aerial view of Kings Pond.

* STEPHENS POND

SIZE: Seven Acres.

LOCATION: Access to this pond is by an unnamed trail approximately seven-tenths of a mile from the intersection of Buffalo and Red Diamond Roads. Grid Coordinates: 114863.

HISTORY:

In August 1963 this pond was drained and poisoned, and in February 1964, it was stocked with 1,800 redear and 4,200 bluegill. As a result of dam breakage later in 1964, caused by heavy flooding, the stocking was lost. In the Spring of 1965 the pond was renovated and restocked with bass, bluegill and redear, and opened for fishing the following year. The results of seine samples in 1967 indicated the existing population in a balanced condition.

Aerial photo of Stephens Pond.

* PATTERSONS POND

SIZE: Six Acres.

LOCATION: Three hundred twenty-five yards east of Christoper Road.
Grid Coordinates: 134808.
Access road is in fair condition.

HISTORY:

In 1964 Pattersons Pond was renovated and stocked with 4,900 bluegill; 1,100 redear; and, 600 bass fingerlings. The pond was opened to fishing in Spring of 1965. Seine samples in 1967 indicated adequate bass, bluegill and redear reproduction, and adults of these species in good condition. Samples also indicate a balanced fish population.

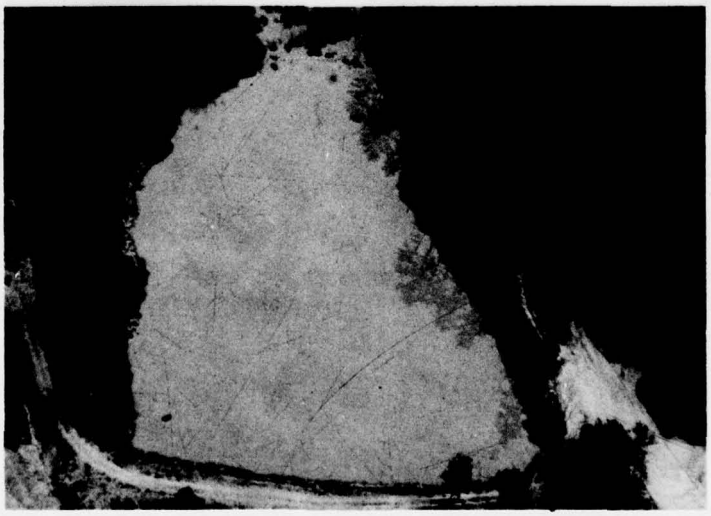
* KIRKS POND

SIZE: Three Acres.

LOCATION: Approximately 380 yards east of Wildcat Road.
Grid Coordinates: 007893.
Access road is in fair condition.

HISTORY:

This three-acre pond was last rehabilitated in 1959. The fish population has remained in balance for a number of years, and it has produced some good fishing. The bank was cleared and sprayed in 1962. A supplemental stocking of fifty (50) yearling bass was made in 1964 and it appears to have helped this pond a great deal. Seine samples in 1967 showed the bluegill and redear in good condition and proper size distribution.



Aerial photo of Kirks Pond.

* HEADLEYS POND

SIZE: Six Acres.

LOCATION: On 10th Armored Division Road approximately three miles from intersection of Buena Vista and 10th Armored Division Roads.
Grid Coordinates: 030980.

HISTORY:

This pond was rehabilitated in 1962 and stocked with bass, bluegill and redear. It was opened in 1964 for bluegill only, and in 1965 bass were allowed on a restricted basis. An excellent program of fertilization and liming has been maintained. Although this pond has furnished good fishing in the past, a supplemental stocking of 700 bass, six to eight inches long, was made in October 1967.

Aerial photo of Headleys Pond. Diversion ditches, which can be seen in the foreground, directs runoff away from road, reducing erosion damage to road shoulders.

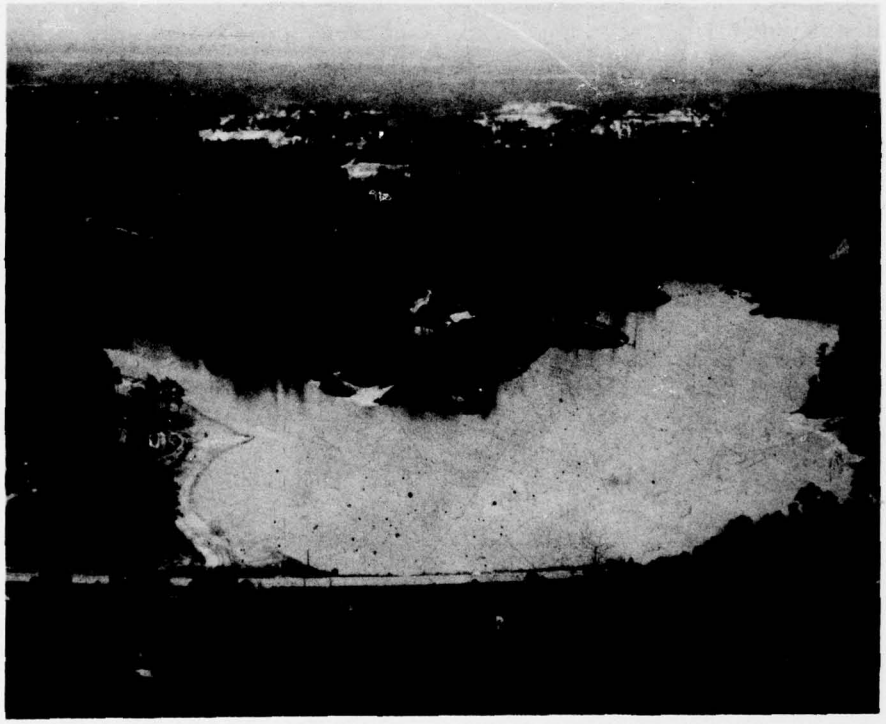
* VICTORY POND

SIZE: Twenty-five Acres.

LOCATION: On 8th Division Road approximately seven-tenths mile northwest of the intersection of 8th Division and Hourglass Roads.
grid Coordinates: 040830.
Access road is blacktop and in excellent condition.

HIDSORY:

A survey conducted on 7 June 1965 by the biologist from the Bureau of Sport, Fisheries and Wildlife, indicated that this 25-acre pond would be ideal for the stocking of channel catfish. In view of these findings, the pond was drained during Fall of 1965 and stocked with 50,000 channel catfish on 15 December 1965. A feeding schedule was initiated according to the recommendations of the Bureau. The fish have responded well and are growing to a large size, ranging from two to six pounds. During the several periods that the pond has been opened for fishing, approximately 750 people fished each day and the average catch was three fish per person. The number of days that this pond can be open has been restricted by the heavy use it receives from the amphibious training conducted by The United States Army Infantry School.



Victory Pond: Intensively managed fish pond which also receives heavy use from The United States Army Infantry School for amphibious training.

* AVERETTS POND

SIZE: Twelve Acres.

LOCATION: On Americo Trail approximately one mile from the intersection of Americo Trail and Rinehart Road.
Grid Coordinates: 139968.

HISTORY:

In 1962 this pond was rehabilitated. The pond was drained, the shorline deepened, and a control valve was installed in the dam. In January 1963 it was stocked with 1,600 bass and 16,000 bream. Fertilizer has been applied according to need several times a year, and the shoreline has been maintained to keep the brush controlled. All indications are that this pond is in excellent condition.

WEEMS POND

SIZE: Forty Acres.

LOCATION: On Jamestown Road approximately six-tenths mile south of the intersection of Jamestown and Yankee Roads.
Grid Coordinates: 032764.
Access road is blacktop and in excellent condition.

HISTORY:

Weems Pond is one of the favorite bass ponds on the Post. It was last stocked in 1959 with bream and bass. In 1963 approximately 35 acres of this pond were infested with water lilies. The entire pond was sprayed with silvex and almost one hundred percent kill was accomplished. In 1964 spot treatment was applied to eliminate any reinfestation. At the present time the lake is not being intensively managed because of the excessive water flow. Seine sampling in 1967 has indicated adequate bass reproduction and high numbers of intermediate bluegill, redear, warmouth and redbreast. The shoreline along the western portion of the pond has been cleared, planted to grass, and picnic tables placed in this area.

Aerial photo of Weems Pond.

HARPS POND

SIZE: Fifty-six Acres.

LOCATION: On Keystone Trail about eight-tenths mile south of the intersection of Keystone and Buckeye Trails.
Grid Coordinates: 986784.

HISTORY:

Harps Pond probably produces some of the largest fish on the Post waters, but since it is located in a major impact area, fishing is usually limited to weekends and holidays. Because it has excessive watershed, fertilization is not practical. The pond was last stocked in May 1955 with 6,000 bass and 60,000 bream. Much of the management has been directed towards clearing of shoreline and maintenance of picnic areas. Eighteen boats are available for recreational purposes at this pond.

SCHLEY POND

SIZE: Twenty-five Acres.

LOCATION: On Cactus Road approximately 200 yards north of the intersection of Cactus and Red Diamond Roads.
Grid Coordinates: 168814.

HISTORY:

This is an old mill pond which generally has produced some good fishing since the acquisition of surrounding land in 1940. After draining and poisoning in 1963, it was stocked with 8,400 bluegill; 3,600 redear; and, 1,200 bass fingerling.

CLEAR CREEK POND

SIZE: Ten Acres.

LOCATION: On Pinetree Road about eight-tenths mile from the intersection of Pinetree and Hourglass Roads.
Grid Coordinates: 065850.

HISTORY:

In May 1958 Clear Creek Pond was drained, poisoned and stocked with catfish. It was opened to fishing in 1959. Due to the amount of water that overflows from this pond, fertilization is impractical. Management has been directed towards clearing of the shoreline. Three boats are available at this pond for recreational purposes.

McMURRIN POND

SIZE: Fourteen Acres.

LOCATION: On Buckeye Road about three and seven-tenths miles from the intersection of Buckeye and 1st Division Roads.
Grid Coordinates: 972783.

HISTORY:

This pond, along with Harps Pond, possibly has produced some of the largest bass on the reservation. Quite often McMurrin Pond must be closed because of its location in an impact area. The pond was originally stocked with 1,000 bass and 10,000 bream, but has not been intensively managed. Major emphasis has been placed on keeping the access road open.

SNELLINGS POND

SIZE: Eleven Acres.

LOCATION: On Rinehart Road, slightly over one mile from the intersection of Rinehart and Shamanski Roads.
Grid Coordinates: 136942.

HISTORY:

Snellings Pond has been stocked with bass and bream but the number and date of this stocking was not recorded. Management has been restricted to shoreline work. In March 1962 the dam was reconditioned, cleared, and sprayed for brush control. The area between the dam and the road was also cleared.

POPES POND

SIZE: Seven Acres.

LOCATION: On an unnamed trail which turns off Concord Trail approximately five-tenths mile from intersection of Concord Trail and Shamanski Road.
Grid Coordinates: 157928.

HISTORY:

Popes Pond was partially drained and poisoned, and on 27 November 1959, it was stocked with the following species: 700 channel catfish; 2,450 bluegill; 1,050 red-ear; and, 500 bass. The pond is not fertilized and management is mainly concerned with shoreline work. Five boats are available for fishing in this pond.

MOBLEYS POND

SIZE: Ten Acres.

LOCATION: Approximately 200 yards east of Antietam Trail, some two-tenths mile from the intersection of Anietam Trail and Rinehart Road.
Grid Coordinates: 189993.

HISTORY:

In June 1957 this pond was drained and poisoned. In November it was stocked with 700 bass and 7,000 bream. Fertilization is not practical and management is restricted to shoreline work. There are two boats available for fishing at this pond.

RUSS POND

SIZE: One and five-tenths Acres.

LOCATION: On Main Post just above Russ Swimming Pool.
Grid Coordinates: 916830.
Access to this pond is excellent.

HISTORY:

This is a one and one-half acre, spring fed pond, located on the Main Post, just above the old Russ Swimming Pool. This pond was completely rehabilitated last in 1963.

The primary purpose of this pond is "put-and-take" rainbow trout fishing. Since 1961 the Bureau of Sport, Fisheries and Wildlife have donated trout from their hatcheries in South Carolina and Georgia to the fishermen of Fort Benning. The stocking generally is accomplished in two increments, with approximately 1,250 trout being stocked in December and 1,250 in January. Fishing in the pond for trout is restricted to children under sixteen years of age for the first two days, and then is opened to all eligible personnel on the third day until further notice. Trout this year (December 1967) were furnished by the hatchery located in Wahalla, South Carolina. Stocking of 1,250 keeper-size trout was completed on Tuesday, 5 December. Creel limit this year is six per fisherman per day.

A secondary use of this pond is for the stocking of fingerling channel catfish. Catfish are fed a prescribed diet of pelletized fish food for a period of one year. The pond is then drained, normally in October, after the catfish have reached about three-fourths of a pound, and released in Kings Pond. The pond was stocked on 18 December 1967 with 3,000 fingerling channel catfish. Current plans are to feed these fish until they reach "keeper" size, and then open the pond for fishing to children only. This is in conjunction with preliminary plans to rehabilitate this entire area, to include Russ Swimming Pool, into a recreational area.

Russ Pond — Opening Day Trout Fishing.

Major General John M. Wright, Jr. offers advice.

Results of good advice.

McMATH POND

SIZE: Six Acres.

LOCATION: On Shiloh Trail approximately one mile from the intersection of Shiloh Trail and Shamanski Road.
Grid Coordinates: 167935.

HISTORY:

Because of the location of this pond in a major impact area, it is unsuitable for management or fishing.

INDEX

STREAMS

CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER

LOCATION: The Chattahoochee River flows north to south through the southwestern portion of the reservation, with approximately twenty miles of shoreline available for fishing within the reservation boundary.

ACCESS: Access from the Georgia portion of the reservation is gained by Sunshine Road, Dixie Road, 82nd Airborne Division Road, and secondary roads and trails turning off the main roads.

Access from the Alabama portion of the reservation is gained by secondary roads branching off 101st Division Road.

HISTORY:

The Chattahoochee River is probably the best location for stream fishing within the boundaries of the reservation. It is also suitable for boat traffic. Boat launching ramps are provided at the Fort Benning Boat Marina (Grid Coordinates 904834), at a location below 82nd Airborne Division Road Bridge (Grid Coordinates 876787), and other locations along the shoreline. The species of fish found in this river are bass, crappie, catfish, white bass and bluegill. All of these species are in abundance.

In addition to the main stream flow, approximately 2,000 acres of backwater from the Walter F. George Dam (built in 1964 at Fort Gaines, Georgia) also provides excellent fishing, to include many species of the sunfish family.

Aerial view of the backwaters from the Walter F. George Dam.

UPATOI CREEK

LOCATION: Upatoi Creek flows from the northeastern section of the reservation south to the central part of the reservation, and then west into the Chattahoochee River north of Main Post.

ACCESS: Custer Road, Wildcat Road, 2nd Armored Division Road and Moore Road parallel Upatoi Creek within 1,000 meters. Several unimproved roads branching from these main roads also allow access to this creek.

HISTORY:

Upatoi Creek has approximately 30 miles of shoreline within the reservation. The creek meanders considerably in the northern part of the reservation but straightens and becomes wider, up to 200 meters, north of Main Post. Upatoi Creek offers excellent fishing, especially in Spring, for bass, white bass, bluegill, crappie and catfish.

Upatoi Creek

UCHEE CREEK

LOCATION: Uchee Creek, which is located in Alabama, flows east into the Chattahoochee River approximately three miles south of Lawson Field.

ACCESS: The 101st Airborne Division Road and Georgia Highway 65, to include unimproved roads branching from these main roads, provide access to this creek.

HISTORY:

Uchee Creek has the least amount of shoreline within the reservation boundary, with less than eight miles; however, good fishing for bass, crappie, catfish, white bass and bluegill can be experienced in Spring.

This picture of Uchee Creek was taken close to bridge on 101st Airborne Division Road.

OSWICHEE CREEK

LOCATION: Oswichee Creek is located in the southwestern part of the reservation. Oswichee originates east of Weems Pond and flows west to the Chattahoochee River.

ACCESS: Access is gained by Sunshine Road which crosses at the mouth of the creek, and Jamestown Road which crosses the creek at Weems Pond. Access can also be gained by Lumpkin and Keystone Trails.

HISTORY:

Oswichee Creek is a narrow creek with fast running water, offering some good fishing for crappie, bass and bluegill.

RANDALL CREEK

LOCATION: Randall Creek is located in the northeastern portion of the reservation and flows south into the Upatoi Creek.

ACCESS: Second Division, Buena Vista and Macon Roads cross Randall Creek. Audernarde and Bulls Eye Roads are unimproved and require fording where they cross the creek. Midwest Road and Lorraine Road parallel the creek, allowing access within 500 meters.

HISTORY:

Randall Creek offers some good fishing in Spring, with the principal species being bluegill, catfish and bass.

PINE KNOT CREEK

LOCATION: Pine Knot Creek is located in the northeastern portion of the reservation and flows west into the Upatoi Creek.

ACCESS: Access can be gained by Buena Vista, Box Springs and Resaca Roads. The various trails turning off these roads provide ready access.

HISTORY:

Pine Knot Creek provides good fishing for bass, catfish and bluegill.

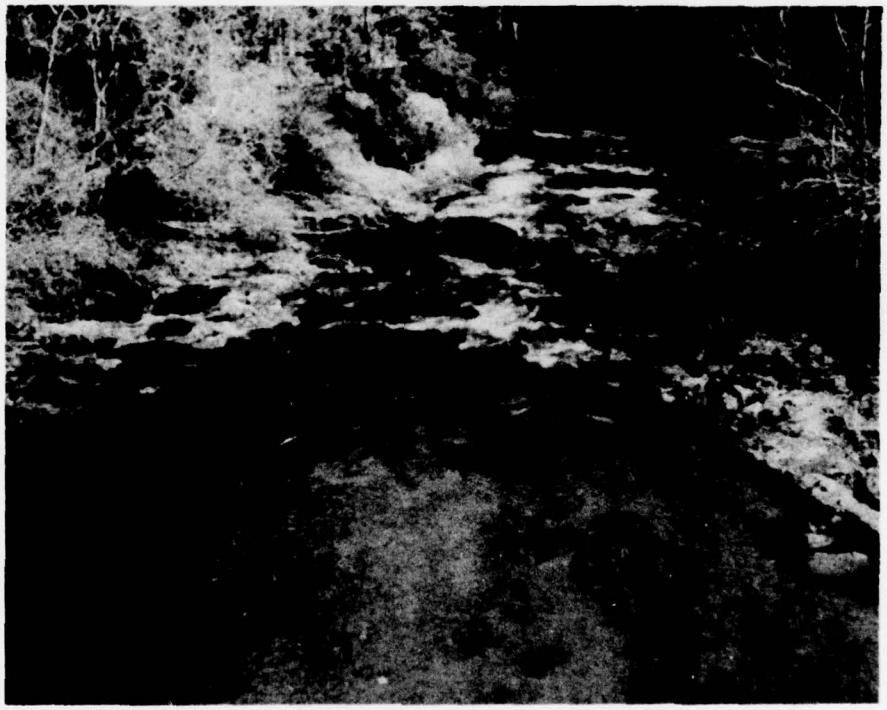
OCHILLEE CREEK

LOCATION: Ochillee Creek flows from the southeastern corner of the reservation, where it originates, northwest into the Upatoi Creek.

ACCESS: First Division Road and Hourglass Road cross this creek. Pine Tree Road has numerous unimproved branching roads that provide access to the creek. In addition, Black Hawk Trail and Buffalo Road (both unimproved roads) provide access.

HISTORY:

Bass, catfish and bluegill are in considerable abundance and provide good fishing from this creek.



Ochillee Creek as seen from bridge on 1st Division Road.

SECTION IV

BEAUTIFICATION

IMPROVEMENTS:

Landscape planting and preservation of natural beauty reached an all time high at Fort Benning during 1967. The improvements realized in this area were results of planning accomplished during the first six months of the year. An agreement was negotiated through the Savannah District Engineer with a competent landscape architect to develop foundation planting, tree cover and area landscape plans for portions of the Main Post. These plans included landscape planting, plans for approximately two and two-tenths miles of the main entrance highway (Benning Boulevard), general tree planting plans for 75 percent of the permanent portion of the Main Post, landscape and tree planting plan for the old cantonment hospital area (approximately 30 acres), that was demolished during 1966, foundation planting plans for 463 units, foundation planting plans for eight 235-man barracks, and foundation planting plans for three bachelor officers quarters and four community facilities buildings (theater, cafeteria, field house and post office).

Field accomplishments with respect to foundation planting for 1967 was far greater than expectations. Fifty-eight family housing buildings, representing 153 units, received complete rejuvenation of foundation planting in accordance with the landscape architect's plan. The design and plants selected complimented the architectural features of the buildings, resulting in a high aesthetic appearance.

TURF MANAGEMENT:

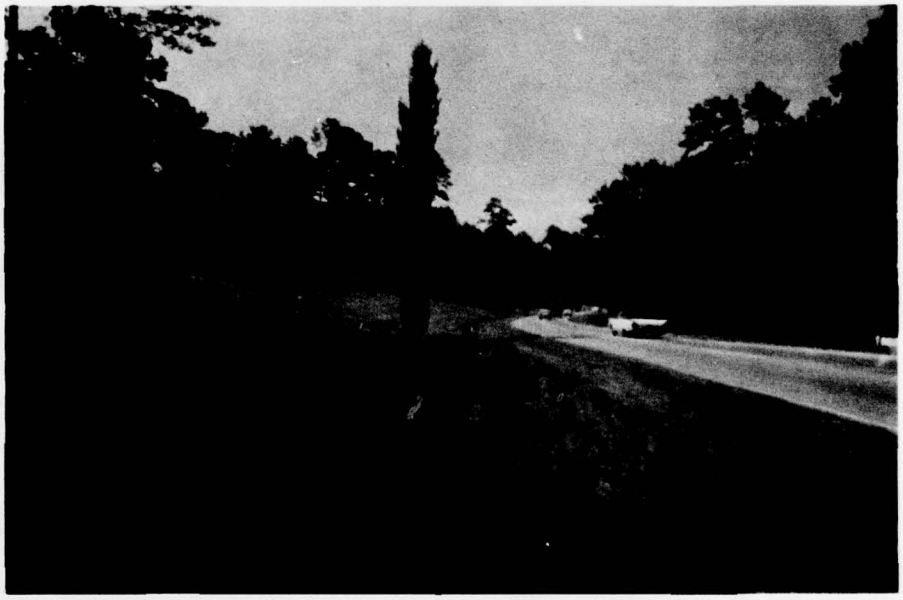
Turf management also continued at a high ebb, with approximately 1,000 tons of liquid and granular fertilizer being dispensed on improved grounds during Spring. Fertilization, coupled with timely Spring rains resulted in an excellent turf on the greater portion of the installation's improved grounds.

Permanent grass was planted to approximately 30 acres of the old cantonment hospital area. Prior to grassing, it was necessary to perform final grading and shaping of terraces constructed during the previous Fall to preclude future drainage and erosion problems. Complete rejuvenation of the grassed median of Lumpkin Road was also accomplished during Spring.

EROSION CONTROL:

Erosion control received considerable emphasis during 1967; however, future plans in this area of conservation require considerably more effort to contain the highly erodable soils of this installation. In 1967 major erosion control work was accomplished on the west side of Ivy Road in the vicinity of Kelley Hill. Work on this project included major earthwork, construction of terraces, installation of drainage

Landscape view on south lane of Benning Boulevard. Pines were planted on steep slopes for beauty and to reduce mowing in this area.



The turf on the median and shoulders of Benning Boulevard consists of Pensacola bahia grass which provides excellent cover on the slopes to resist erosion, while providing ground cover that is appealing to the eye.

structure, and fertilizing, grassing and mulching. Another major project was the reshaping, grassing and mulching the old borrow pit at the intersection of First Division and Eighth Division Roads. This project not only corrected the erosion problem but increased the natural beauty adjacent to a major installation road.

MAINTENANCE:

A disposal program for overaged and diseased trees was initiated in 1965 and continued in subsequent years. The purpose of this program is to remove overaged and diseased trees that require considerable maintenance and are no longer an asset to the landscaping program of the installation. Approximately 300 trees have been removed in the past three years, which has enhanced the natural beauty of the Post and increased turf success by opening up over-shaded areas. Present plans call for continuing this program until a balance is obtained.

Benning Boulevard, a dual-lane main entrance to Fort Benning, received intensive landscape treatment during the year. Several hundred pine seedlings were planted on steep slopes which will provide a canopy, in time, over the roadway. This also reduced the mowing operations on steep slopes, which often resulted in denuded areas from tractors and mowers. Several hundred flowering trees and plants were also planted in accordance with the landscape architect's plan complimenting the existing landscape. Four major drainage structures along this scenic route were altered at a minimum cost to eliminate deep holes which were potential erosion problems. With minor earthwork and grassing, maintenance of areas around these structures has been reduced to a minimum.

During December 1967 another contract was negotiated with a landscape architect to develop foundation planting plans for permanent buildings of all types, complete the general tree cover plan for the Main Post, and develop a plan for a recreational park to include landscape plantings and tree cover for the Russ Pool area located on the Main Post.

View of east lawn adjacent to Commanding General's Quarters. Large oak trees, over a carpet of grass, provide a typical Southern atmosphere.

Shoulders on either side of Cusseta Road have been seeded with grass. This will decrease erosion and improve appearance.

SECTION V

RECREATION

PICNIC AREAS:

There are nine different picnic areas on the reservation. Each of these areas is large enough to facilitate unit parties or large group parties. The tables and benches in these areas are constructed of concrete, making them resistant to all weather conditions. The responsibility for policing these areas has been designated to units closest to the area. No reservations are needed for the use of these facilities.

Sand Hill picnic area located on Route 280 is one of the nine picnic areas at this installation. This particular area provides a resting place for motorists traveling this route.

BOATING FACILITIES:

Special Services has ten aluminum boats which may be rented for a small charge. These boats are fully equipped for fishing safety. The boats, with equipment including trailer and trailer hitch adjustable to fit any car, may be used by any military personnel or their dependents for a period of one to seven days. No area restriction is placed on the use of these boats, and they may even be taken on leave. The small fee that is charged for renting a boat is paid to the Special Services and then turned in to the Central Post Fund, where it is used for the morale and welfare of military personnel stationed here.

CAMPING FACILITIES:

Special Services has ten fully equipped camper trailers that are also available for a nominal fee. They are complete with all necessary items except linens, towels, etc. The adjustable trailer hitch, which will fit any automobile, is also included. The campers are available to all military personnel and their dependents and may be used for a time period of one to seven days. The fee paid for rental of these campers is paid to the Special Services and then turned in to the Central Post Fund.

KINGS POND RECREATIONAL AREA:

The Kings Pond recreational area is located on the reservation near Kings Pond. Approximately 79,180 outdoorsmen and families enjoy this facility each year. A lodge is available for unit or group parties. The lodge has a kitchen, bar, modern indoor plumbing facilities, tables and chairs, ice-making machine, patio, fireplace, and other desirable features. Reservations must be made for the use of the lodge; however, no reservations are needed for the use of the other facilities such as barbeque pit, picnic tables, playground equipment (swings, teeter-totter and slide), horseshoe pits, shuffleboards and basketball court. Prior reservations are not needed for camping in this area.

Left — Use of Kings Pond area for camping. Right — The lodge is used for various social occasions.

UNITED STATES ARMY INFANTRY CENTER RECREATION AREA:

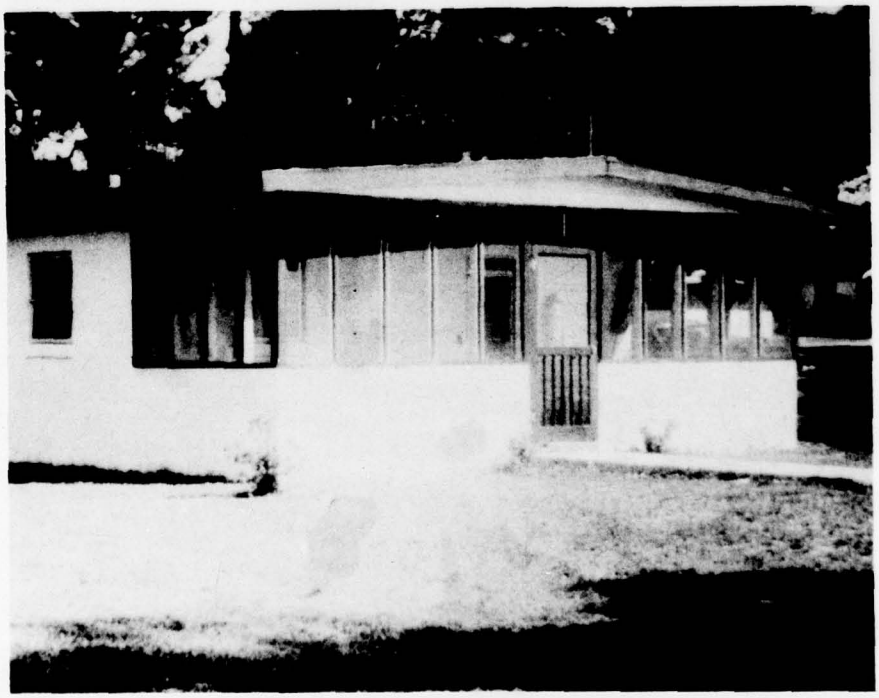
The United States Army Infantry Center (USAIC) recreational area, located on Upatoi Creek, provided recreational facilities for 92,450 people during 1967. The lodge, equipped with kitchen, modern plumbing facilities, bar, refrigerator, tables and chairs, ice-making machine and fireplace, is a popular site for unit and group parties. Reservations are necessary for use of the lodge, but personnel may use the other facilities (camping sites, barbeque pits, picnic tables, playground, horseshoe pits, shuffleboard courts, badminton courts, volleyball courts and basketball court) without making reservations.

The USAIC lodge is used for various parties and social events.

The USAIC Recreation Area was enjoyed by 92,450 people during 1967.

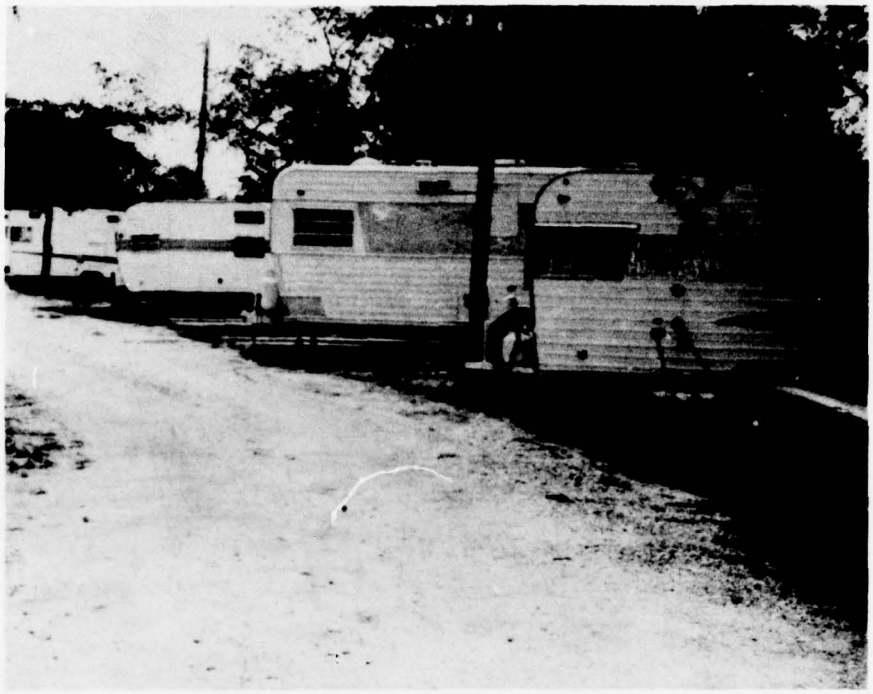
RECREATION AREA AT DESTIN, FLORIDA:

The USAIC recreation Area at Destin, Florida is located on the Chatawatchee Bay off the Gulf of Mexico. Approximately 23,345 people used this facility during 1967. The area has twelve cabins that are available for renting to military personnel and



One of the cabins, complete furnished except for linens, at Destin.

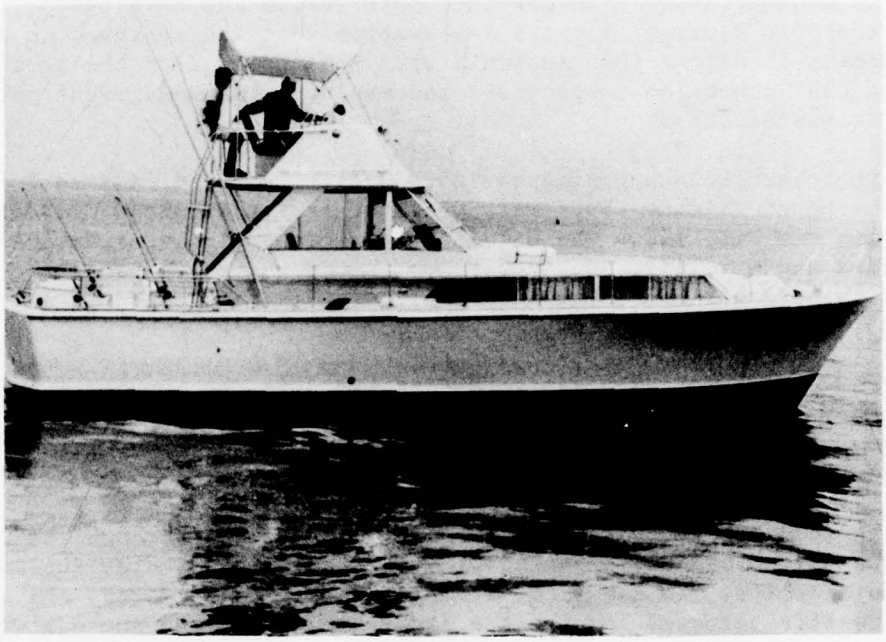
their dependents on weekends and during leave time. These cabins are completely furnished, except for linens, and may be used the year around since they have both air conditioning and central heating. Reservations must be made through the Special Services for the cabins, the trailer sites, and the tent camping sites.



Trailer Camping - Destin, Florida.

Tent Camping - Destin, Florida.

Ten fishing boats are also available at the Destin area, for a small charge. Two 18-foot boats with inboard motors are available for skiing and a 38-foot fishing boat is available for deep sea fishing in the Gulf of Mexico. All of the boats mentioned above are fully equipped for maximum fishing and safety. Rental fees paid for use of the Destin facilities are turned in to the Central Post Fund and utilized for the, morale and welfare of the military personnel stationed at Fort Benning.



The 38-foot fishing boat "FOLLOW ME" at Destin, Florida rents for $6.00 per hour and can carry a party of six people.

SPORTING EQUIPMENT:

Available in the Special Services Office are 47 double-barreled shotguns (12, 16 and 20 gauge). There is no charge for these weapons and they may be checked out for a period of seven days. No reservations are accepted and they are issued on a First-come, First-served basis. Identification required in order to check out a Special Services shotgun — Military Identification Card, Post Hunting Permit, and t a State Hunting License.

SECTION VI

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Cooperation with the United States Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Georgia Game & Fish Commission, and the Director of Conservation — State of Alabama is excellent. A Cooperative Plan for the Conservation and Development of Fish and Wildlife on the Fort Benning Military Reservation that was approved in September 1963 is currently in effect (See Appendix V). Biologists from the agencies named above make regular scheduled inspections and evaluate the management policies in effect at this installation.

During the year 1967 approximately 65,000 fish, varying in size from fingerling catfish to one-pound rainbow trout were received from the United States Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The Wildlife Services Biologist from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Mr. Sumner Dow, conducted an inspection of the wildlife potential on 18 November 1967, and the result of this inspection is shown at Appendix VI.

Another source of valuable advice and interest is the Cooperative Extension Service at Auburn University (Department of Agriculture). Mr. Earl Kennamer last inspected the wildlife habitat in November 1967, and a letter of commendation is shown at Appendix VII.

The prescribed burning plan now in effect was derived through the cooperative efforts of the United States Forest Service and the United States Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. In May 1961, a team composed of foresters and biologists from the respective agencies completed a survey and developed the master "Prescribed Burning Plan" for Fort Benning.

Through a cooperative effort of Muscogee and Chattahoochee County Forestry Units and existing fire lookout towers on the reservation, complete surveillance of the 129,000 acres of woodlands is possible. This enables quick spotting of wildfires; thus, reducing loss to forest stands on the reservation.

The Georgia Forestry Commission is the source of planting stock for the reforestation work at Fort Benning. For the year 1967, approximately 400,000 seedlings were purchased. These seedlings were obtained through the Chattahoochee County Forestry Unit.

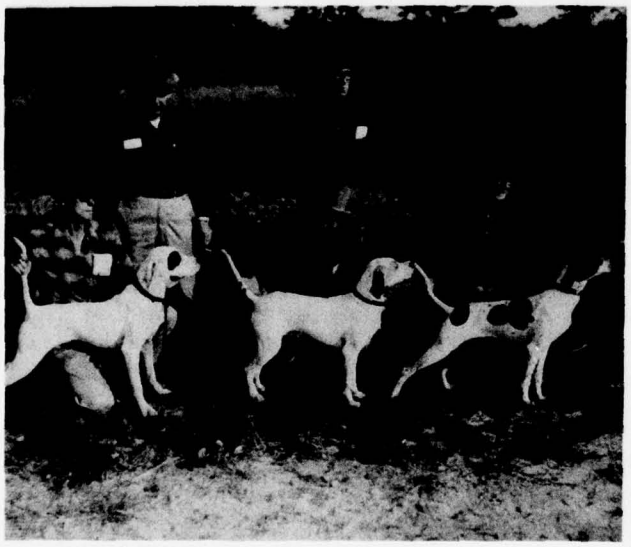
SECTION VII

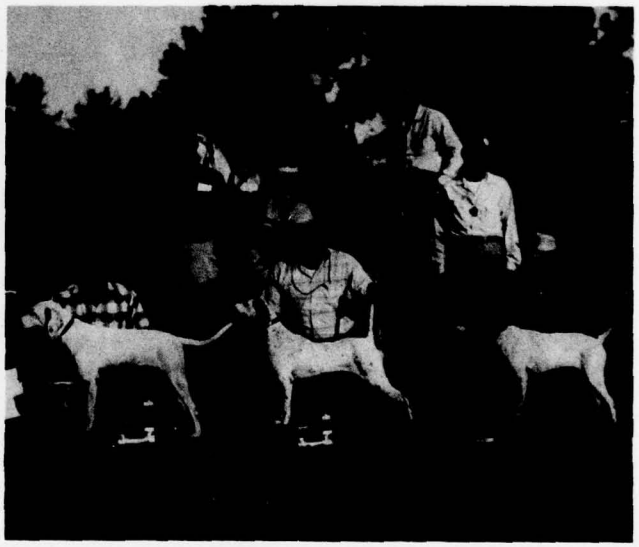
RELATED CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES

ROD AND GUN CLUB:

The Rod and Gun Club of Fort Benning provides both the hunter and fisherman with a facility to learn more about his favorite sport. The club is located in the Harmony Church area and provides both skeet and trap shooting, and archery, at this one location. In addition, it provides hunting and fishing regulations, fish bait, an area showing what areas are open, fine food, and lively stories about the one that got away. Membership is open to all military personnel, both active and retired, and to Department of Army Civilians. Current membership exceeds 4,900 active members.

In cooperation with the Georgia - Alabama Sportsman's Club, the Rod and Gun Club provides an area for the Spring and Fall Field Trials. This is always an exciting time, for it allows both the military personnel and local civilians to get together for a period of friendly competition.





Left — Open Derby Winners (listed on following page). Right — Members Gun Dog Class Winners (listed on following page).

a. Open Derby Class: This class is open to any individual who wishes to enter. Contestants from as far away as Indiana and New York came to participate.

The winners are: 1st Row (L to R) 3rd Place: Rockwell's Buddy Run. The owner is Mrs. Thouron of New York.

2nd Place: Cheshire's Royal Flush. The owner is Don Dixon of Alabama.

1st Place: Flying Cadet. The owner is Ray Shenk of Alabama.

2nd Row (L to R) Judges are: Alvin Smith and Red Frazier.

b. Members Gun Dog Class: This competition is restricted to members only.

The winners are: 1st Row (L to R) 1st Place: Whitey — G. Dudley, owner.

2nd Place: Po Jo — Hugh Upshaw, owner.

3rd Place: Big Pig Monagon II — Rex Smith, owner.

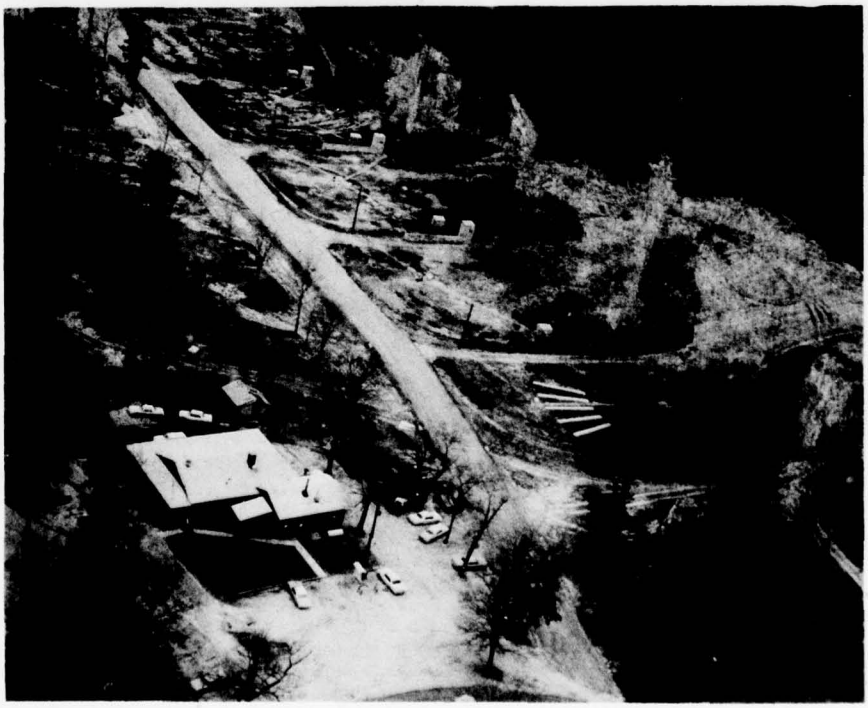
2nd Row (L to R) Ray Shenk, President of Georgia - Alabama Sportsman's Club.
J. C. McClung, Secretary of Georgia - Alabama Sportsman's Club

3rd Row (L to R) Judges for the Competition: Red Frazier and Alvin Smith.

SKEET AND TRAP:

Four regulation skeet and one trap range, adjacent to the Rod and Gun Club were completed in October 1967 and officially opened with a demonstration shoot by members of the U. S. Army International Skeet Team on 7 November 1967. Construction is cinder block with concrete shooter stations and walkways. Field areas were sodded, landscaped and planted. Automatic self-loading electric equipment was installed in each house. All members of the Rod and Gun Club use these ranges, and a special limited membership is available to local citizens who are encouraged to share the use of the ranges. Membership in both the National Skeet Shooters Association and the Georgia Skeet Shooters Association enables the Rod and Gun Club to sponsor sanctioned shoots and matches. Future programs include sponsoring a club skeet shooting team and frequent registered shoots. This facility is considered the ultimate in skeet - trap ranges in the southeastern section of the United States.

Ribbon Cutting Ceremony — Skeet and Trap Range.



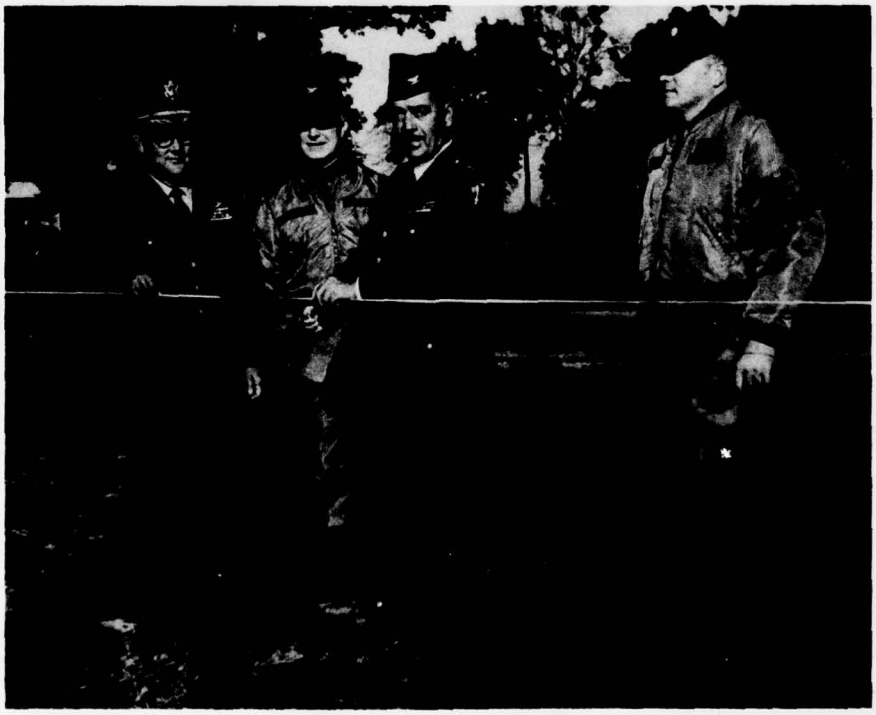
Aerial view of Rod and Gun Club.

ARCHERY:

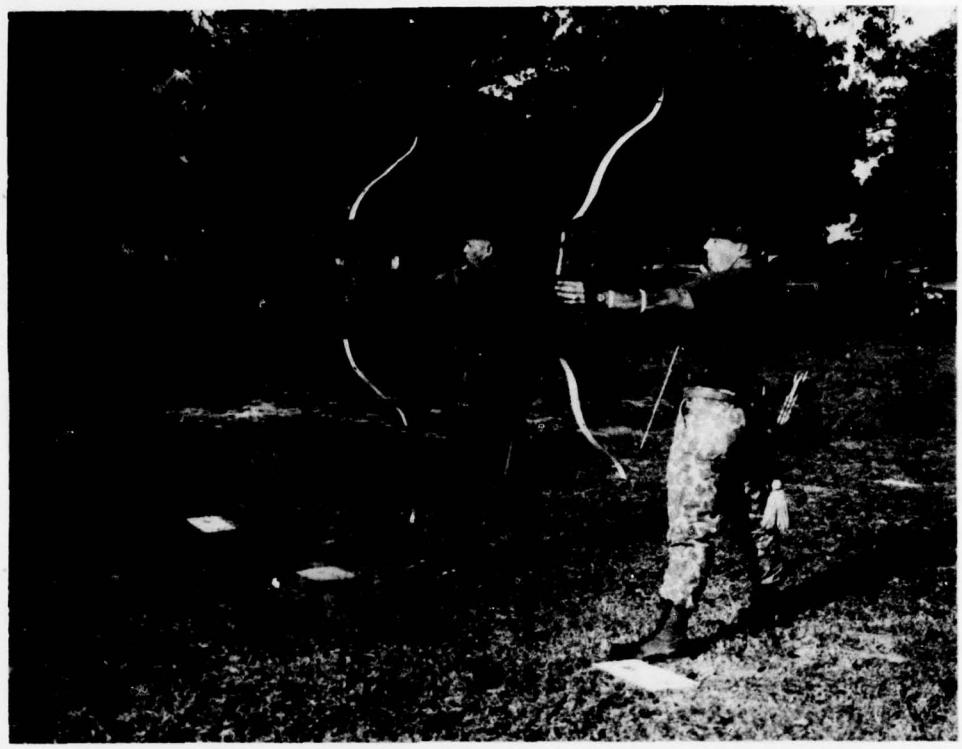
Although there has always been a small hard-core nucleus of archery enthusiasts in and around Fort Benning, the years of 1965, 1966 and the first half of 1967 were fairly lean ones as far as the archery program was concerned. Primary reason for this was the required presence of many sportsmen in Viet Nam, which left Fort Benning short of interested people to support the program.

The Summer of 1967 has marked the beginning of a revitalized plan to once again make archery a strong part of the Rod and Gun Club activities. This plan is composed of two major parts. First, the creation of well planned facilities, which will give the archers a place to come and shoot with other bowmen. Second, the establishing of an archery club, as a sub-element of, and sponsored by, the Rod and Gun Club to provide a focal point for archers of all experiences, and to help plan and execute archery programs, including local and state-wide invitational shoots.

The opening step of this aggressive approach was the official opening of the practice range on 27 October 1967, with ten shooting lanes and firing lines from 15 to 80 yards. Concurrently with this was the initial laying out of two, fourteen-point field courses. One of these is in operation and in excellent condition for shoots planned for Spring of 1968. Included in these plans are proposals for night lights on two of the courses.



Ribbon Cutting Ceremony — Archery Range.



Archers make use of new practice range.

The second step was the formation of an archery club at Fort Benning on 8 November 1967, with the election of officers and the appointment of committees to begin plans for the forthcoming Spring activities. The thinking of the committees is both far-reaching and imaginative, and includes a goal of having a national shoot here at Fort Benning, perhaps in 1969.

Presently, the initial goal of the club is working on the ranges in preparation for inspection and rating by the National Association, and the target is a five-star rating. We may not make it first time out, but we will in the not too distant future.

In summation, archery is on the go at Fort Benning, and with present plans and program, will contribute much to the sportsmen and hunters at this installation.

RIFLE AND PISTOL CLUB:

The Rifle and Pistol Club is a nonprofit organization open to all community residents of Fort Benning and Columbus who are at least eighteen years of age and are citizens of the United States. The objective of the club is the encouragement of organized rifle and pistol shooting; with a view toward a better knowledge of safe handling and proper care of firearms, as well as improved marksmanship.

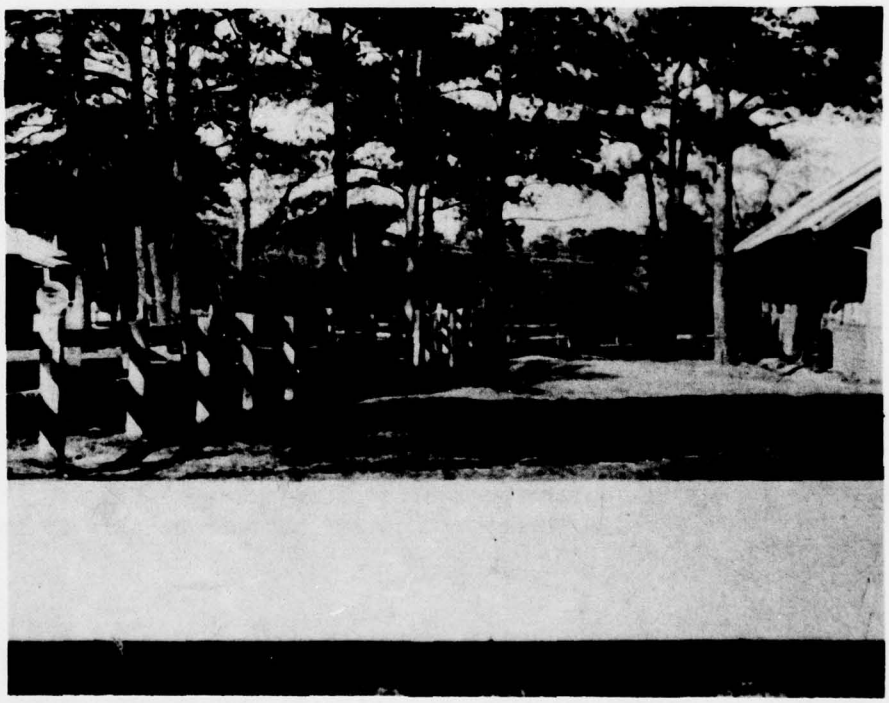
Some of the benefits afforded by club membership are the use of club ranges without charge, assistance of qualified instructors, and purchase of ammunition and shooting supplies at reduced prices.

Activities of the club include monthly club matches with other shooting clubs.

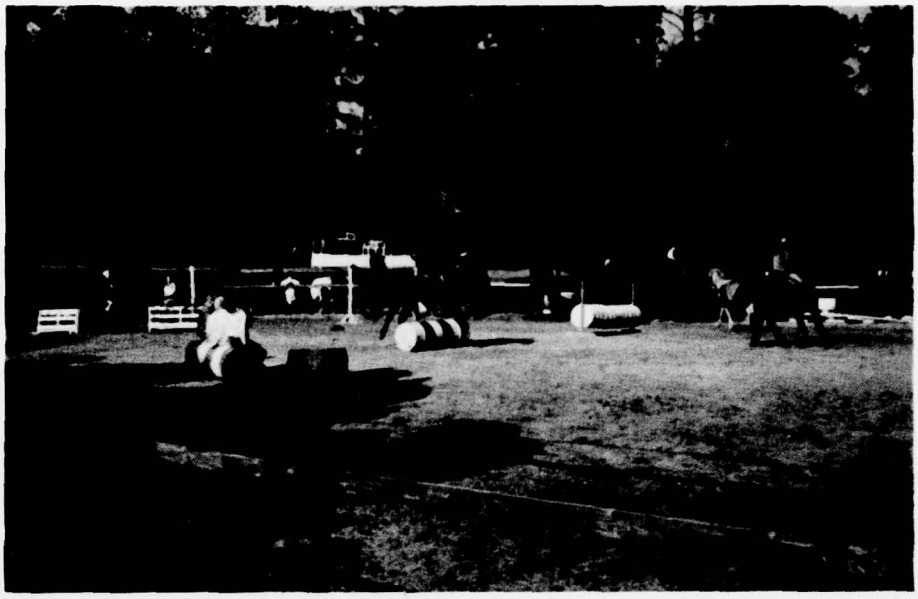
HUNT CLUB:

The primary purpose of the Hunt Club is to provide training in horsemanship, recreation, and entertainment for horse enthusiasts of the Fort Benning community. Since the Hunt Club depends somewhat upon the natural resources to provide feed for its stock and scenic trails for its riding activities, conservation of natural resources is an inherent factor of the club operations.

The Hunt Club has facilities to stable and feed fifty-five private and club-owned animals for a monthly cost of only $26.00 per animal.



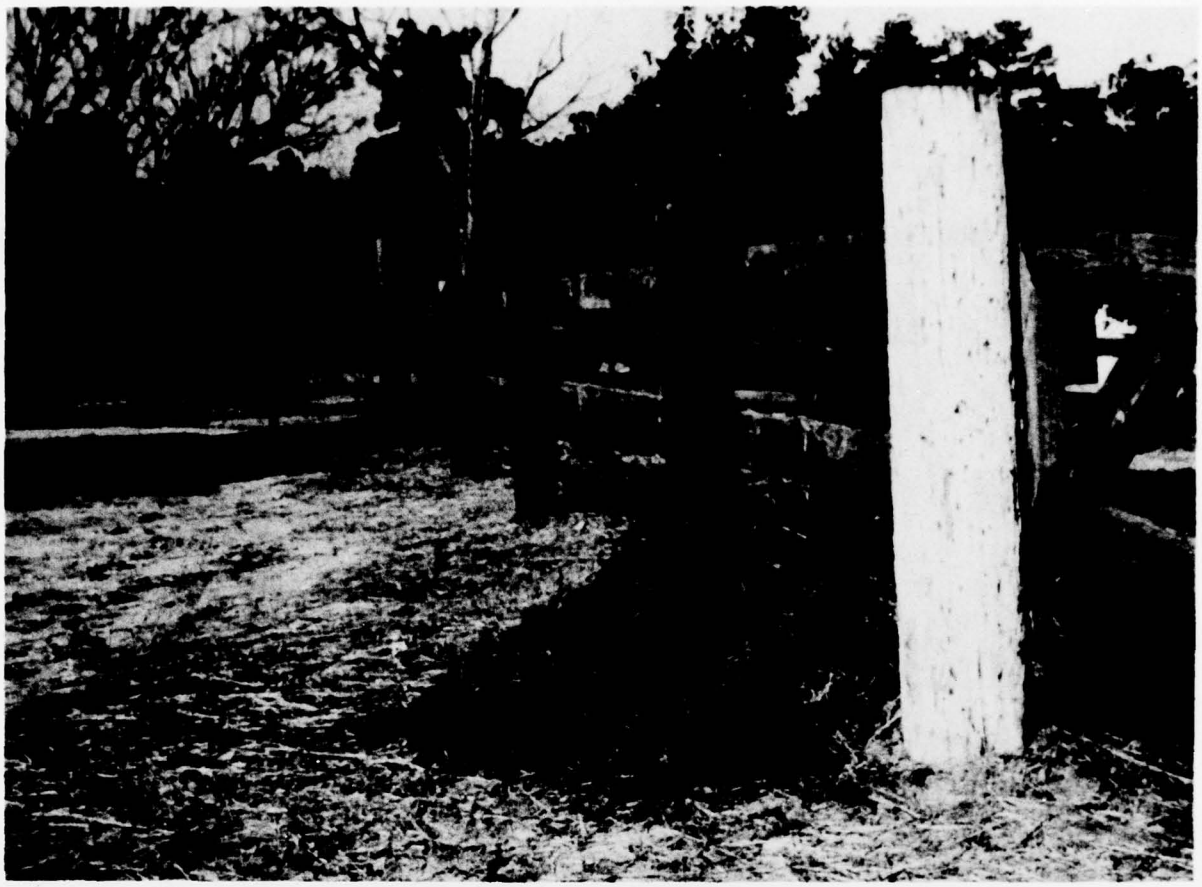
A portion of the stable and corral facilities operated by the Hunt Club.



Activities of the Hunt Club include instruction, contests and weekend rides on the reservation. A typical weekend at the Hunt Club also includes a jumping contest as is shown in the picture above.

Well established bridal paths and jump trails covering 2,000 acres of the reservation are used daily; however, cross-country rides are not limited to this small area. Over 50 miles of unimproved roadways and trails are available for recreation.

Horses are a contributing factor in the soil building, land reclamation process. The Hunt Club animals consume in excess of 275 tons of hay and grain annually. Feed so consumed produces energy for recreational riding and a sizable amount of humus. Fertilizer produced by these horses is used to assist Fort Benning in beautification program (flowers and grass around soldier's barracks).



Fertilizer for Fort Benning's beautification projects.

SCOUTING:

The scouting program at Fort Benning, including both Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts, totals approximately 1,743 participants. The Boy Scouts have 30 units, 15 Cub Scout Packs, 12 Boy Scout Troops and 3 Explorer Posts — with a combined membership of 1,243. The Girl Scouts have 500 members dispersed among all the age groups from Brownies to Senior Scouts.

Camp Pine Knot, located on Pine Knot Creek, has been developed to provide both long and short term camping for the Boy Scouts. At this camp the scouts have been able to satisfy many of their merit badge requirements such as camping, nature study, insect life, hiking, fishing, and soil and water conservation. In November, Camp Pine Knot was the scene of the Fort Benning District Camporee, with 27 units present.

A portion of activities at Camp Pine Knot during the District Camporee. Over 200 boys participated in this event.

One of the biggest events of the year took place in August, when sixteen Boy Scouts in eight canoes earned their "50 miler" award by participating in a 57-mile canoe trip down the Chattahoochee River. The trip originated at the Fort Benning marina and terminated at Georgetown, Georgia.

Scouts push off and begin trip down the Chattahoochee River.

The Girl Scouts have a camp site on the reservation, which allows them to learn about camping and conduct nature studies.

Camp Hide-A-Way, located on Upatoi Creek provides year around camping, both indoor and outdoor. The grounds are equipped with outdoor cooking areas, latrines, and areas suitable for tent pitching. The lodge has an equipped kitchen, main meeting room with fold-out bunks, a fireplace and heater, bathroom facilities, and screened porch on three sides. In early Summer 1967, approximately 100 girls and a full staff enjoyed ten days of camping at Camp Hide-A-Way.

Girl Scouts at Camp Hide-A-Way, learning to identify poison ivy.

Local scouts from Columbus are always welcome at Fort Benning. Pictured here are Boy Scouts from Troop 230 with their Scout Master, Captain (retired) Reed. These scouts are learning and putting to practice the ways of cooking outdoors.

SUPPORTING DATA

POST ENGINEER WORK PLAN	☒ ANNUAL ☐ LONG RANGE	OPERATING UNIT Forestry Branch	☒ FINANCED ☐ UNFINANCED	PERIOD FY 1968

PART I - ANALYSIS OF RESOURCE REQMTS a.	UNIT b.	QUANTITY c.	FUNDED COST d.	TOTAL COST e.
1. Civilian Labor 14 Employees	PRODUCTIVE MAN-DAYS	3,164	$ 89,000	$ 89,000
Overtime		133	5,000	5,000
2. Summer Labor 3 Employees	PRODUCTIVE MAN-DAYS	180	2,800	2,800
3. Supplies	% OF TOTAL LABOR COST	12% +	12,000	12,000
4. Mobile Equipment Rental	HOURS OF USE	10,000	24,000	24,000
5. Government Contributions to Employee Benefits	% OF CIV. LABOR COST	8%	7,200	7,200
6. Subtotal - Work by Installation Forces	PRODUCTIVE MAN-DAYS	3,477	140,000	140,000
7. Contracts (Annex A)			26,000	26,000
8. Mobile Equipment Acquisitions (Annex B)			21,000	21,000
9. Total Requirements Note Annex A for Unfinanced Item			$ 187,000	$ 187,000

PART II - ANALYSIS OF WORK BY INSTALLATION FORCES a.	PRODUCTIVE MAN-DAYS b.	CODE c.	TOTAL COST d.
STANDING OPERATIONS			
1. Supervision and General Administration	328	2290.4	$ 15,300
2. Controlled Burning (20,000 acres of woodland and 15,000 acres of impact areas)	539	2290.4	21,560
3. Maintenance of firebreaks, secondary roads and access trails	343	2290.4	13,720
4.a. Fire suppression (Est. 150 woodland fire and 50 impact area fires)	458	2290.4	18,320
4.b. Fire lookouts and standby fire crews	240	2290.4	9,600
5. Reforestation (Plant 450 acres with 400,000 seedlings)	238	2290.4	9,520
6. Marking (12,000 MFBM of pine sawtimber, 3,000 MFBM of hardwood sawtimber, and 18,000 cords of pine pulpwood)	862	2290.4	34,480
7. Harvest inspection (Est. 18 timber contracts)	64	2290.4	2,560
			APPENDIX I
TOTAL			

POST ENGINEER WORK PLAN	☒ ANNUAL ☐ LONG RANGE	OPERATING UNIT Forestry Branch	☒ FINANCED ☐ UNFINANCED	PERIOD FY 1968

PART II - ANALYSIS OF WORK BY INSTALLATION FORCES a.	PRODUCTIVE MAN-DAYS b.	CODE c.	TOTAL COST d.
(Continuation)			
8. Timber stand improvement (Control of undesirable hardwoods and kudzu to approximately 600 acres)	235	2290.4	$ 9,400
9. Preventive Maintenance (Plant and equipment)	170	2290.4	5,540
Totals	3,477		$140,000
TOTAL			

POST ENGINEER WORK PLAN	☒ ANNUAL ☐ LONG RANGE	☐ ANNEX A - CONTRACTS ☒ ANNEX B - EQUIPMENT ACQUISITIONS	☒ FINANCED ☐ UNFINANCED

OPERATING UNIT	PERIOD
Forestry Branch, Fort Benning, Georgia	FY 1968

DESCRIPTION a.	CODE b.	TOTAL COST c.
Truck, cargo, 3/4 ton, 2-seated, 4-wheel drive w/winch, red light and special body (Replacement for International Scout).	2209.4	$ 6,000
Truck, cargo, 3/4 ton, 2-seated, 4-wheel drive w/winch, red light and special body (Replacement for International Scout)	2209.4	6,000
Truck, medium (5 to 7 tons capacity) with special tilt bed body (Replacement for Ford tilt bed truck)	2209.4	9,000
TOTAL		$ 21,000

POST ENGINEER WORK PLAN	☒ ANNUAL ☐ LONG RANGE	☒ ANNEX A - CONTRACTS ☐ ANNEX B - EQUIPMENT ACQUISITIONS	☒ FINANCED* ☐ UNFINANCED

OPERATING UNIT	PERIOD
Forestry Branch, Fort Benning, Georgia	FY 1968

DESCRIPTION a.	CODE b.	TOTAL COST c.
* Hand Plant Pine Seedlings - 400 Acres	2290.4	$ 6,000
Procurement and erection of prefabricated metal shed, 6,000 sq. ft. with one bay enclosed for POL (oil, lub) and paint (tree marking) storage.	2209.4	15,000
Installation of POL (Gasoline and Diesel Fuel) Tanks and Dispensing Pumps (1 each for each type fuel).	2209.4	5,000
		$ 26,000

* Items annotated by (*) are unfinanced.

FORESTRY BRANCH
ENGINEER SECTION
Fort Benning, Georgia

SUMMARY OF WOODLAND FOREST FIRES
FISCAL YEAR 1967

MONTH	REPORTABLE	ACRES	DAMAGE	NONREPORTABLE	ACRES	DAMAGE
JUL	2	83.0	$ 867.00	12	17.7	$ 103.50
AUG	-	-	-	5	24.1	139.46
SEP	-	-	-	4	8.0	22.00
OCT	-	-	-	1	1.0	2.00
NOV	-	-	-	6	15.0	97.40
DEC	1	35.0	196.00	17	20.0	130.10
JAN	1	70.0	1,148.00	6	21.8	49.00
FEB	2	250.0	2,976.00	3	9.5	20.50
MAR	3	355.0	2,337.00	24	127.5	891.00
APR	3	37.0	726.60	26	77.8	499.60
MAY	3	165.0	1,220.00	14	61.8	292.90
JUN	2	140.0	1,322.00	21	53.2	404.00
TOTALS	17	1,135.0	$10,792.00	139	428.4	$2,631.46

TOTAL DAMAGE $13,423.46

TOTAL FIRES 156

APPENDIX II

FORESTRY BRANCH
ENGINEER SECTION
Fort Benning, Georgia

SUMMARY WOODLAND FIRE REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1967

1. Summary Data:

	ALL FIRES	REPORTABLE	NONREPORTABLE
Number of Fires	156	17	139
Acres Burned	1,563.4	1,135	428.4
Average Fire	10.0	66.8	3.1
Damage Assessed	$13,423.46	$10,792.00	$2,631.46
Average Fire	$86.05	$634.82	$18.93

2. Number of Fires by Size, Class and Spread Indices (National):

SIZE ACRES	TOTAL FIRES	INDEX 1-4	INDEX 5-9	INDEX 10-19	INDEX 20-39	INDEX 40+ HOT
0-9	130	4	34	62	32	-
10-29	17	-	6	3	5	-
30-49	2	-	1	-	1	-
50-99	3	-	-	3	1	-
100-499	4	-	1	3	-	-
500-999	-	-	-	-	-	-
1000+	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	156	4	42	71	39	--
DANGER DAYS	--	131	90	97	46	1

AD-A074 199 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT BOARD FORT BENNING GA F/G 5/3
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2 OF 2
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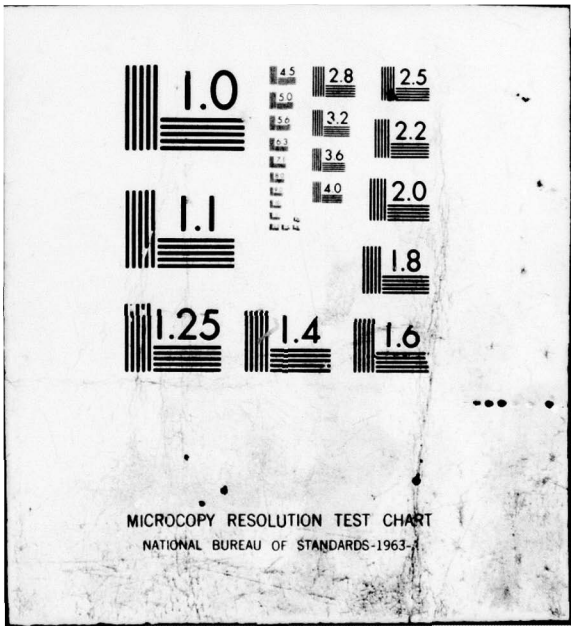
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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

POST ENGINEER WORK PLAN	☒ ANNUAL ☐ LONG RANGE	OPERATING UNIT Fish and Wildlife Branch	☒ FINANCED ☐ UNFINANCED	PERIOD FY 1968

PART I - ANALYSIS OF RESOURCE REQMTS a.	UNIT b.	QUANTITY c.	FUNDED COST d.	TOTAL COST e.
1. Civilian Labor 4 Employees	PRODUCTIVE MAN-DAYS	906	22,594	22,594
2. Military Labor 8 Employees	PRODUCTIVE MAN-DAYS	1760	57,276	57,276
3. Supplies	% OF TOTAL LABOR COST	32	26,270	26,270
4. Mobile Equipment Rental	HOURS OF USE	13,640	-	10,513
5. Government Contributions to Employee Benefits	% OF CIV. LABOR COST	7%	1,600	1,600
6. Subtotal - Work by Installation Forces	PRODUCTIVE MAN-DAYS	2,666	107,740	118,253
7. Contracts (Annex A)	-	-	-	-
8. Mobile Equipment Acquisitions (Annex B)		-	9,150	9,150
9. Total Requirements		-	116,890	127,403

PART II - ANALYSIS OF WORK BY INSTALLATION FORCES a.	PRODUCTIVE MAN-DAYS b.	CODE c.	TOTAL COST d.
A. STANDING OPERATIONS			
1. Planning and Supervision	226	1444	8,218
2. Field Supervision (1 civ & 1 Mil)	446	1444	13,707
3. Pond Management			
a. Fertilization - Kings, Russ, Hedleys, Kirks, Pattersons, Averetts, Stephens Ponds	150	1444	7,245
b. Weed Control - Schleys, Weems, Averetts, Russ, Clear Creek	45	1444	2,174
c. Shoreline Clearing - Schleys, Russ, Harps, Hedleys, Clear Creek, Averetts, Pattersons.	90	1444	4,347
d. Restocking and Balance Check - All Ponds	30	1444	1,449
e. Feeding Fish.	50	1444	2,415
4. Wildlife Management			
a. Planting Brown Top Millet - all areas.	100	1444	4,830
			APPENDIX III
TOTAL			

POST ENGINEER WORK PLAN	☒ ANNUAL ☐ LONG RANGE	OPERATING UNIT Fish & Wildlife Branch	☒ FINANCED ☐ UNFINANCED	PERIOD FY 1968

PART II - ANALYSIS OF WORK BY INSTALLATION FORCES a.	PRODUCTIVE MAN-DAYS b.	CODE c.	TOTAL COST d.
(Continuation)			
b. Planting Rye and Clover - all areas.	100	1444	4,830
c. Prescribed Burning - all areas	50	1444	2,415
d. Clearing Trails and cutting Swamp Areas.	100	1444	4,830
e. Predator Control (Trapping) all areas.	200	1444	9,660
f. Plowing areas for planting all areas.	200	1444	9,660
g. Planting Bicolor Lespedeza all areas.	150	1444	7,245
h. Cutting and Fertilizing Bicolor all areas.	50	1444	2,415
i. Strip Planting Annual Lespedeza - all areas.	100	1444	4,830
j. Planting corn and peas - all areas.	100	1444	4,830
k. Cultivating corn and peas -	300	1444	14,490
l. Clearing permanent openings	150	1444	7,245
m. Miscellaneous Work.	29	1444	1,418
TOTAL	2,666		118,253
TOTAL			

POST ENGINEER WORK PLAN	☒ ANNUAL ☐ LONG RANGE	☐ ANNEX A - CONTRACTS ☒ ANNEX B - EQUIPMENT ACQUISITIONS	☒ FINANCED ☐ UNFINANCED

OPERATING UNIT	PERIOD
Fish and Wildlife Branch	FY 68

DESCRIPTION a.	CODE b.	TOTAL COST c.
1 ea. Tractor, 4 wheel drive (Ford County Super Six or equal)	3100	$ 8,000
1 ea. Mower, Rotary, 7' cut (Servis HD or equal)	3100	800
1 ea.Motor, outboard, 9-1/2 HP	3310	350
TOTAL		$ 9,150

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES ARMY INFANTRY CENTER
Fort Benning, Georgia 31905

*MEMORANDUM
NUMBER 210-1

5 April 1966

INSTALLATIONS

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

1. PURPOSE: To develop a coordinated program of land management and improvement which, when applied on a multiple use basis, will provide the maximum military use of available land; protect and preserve the water shed and soil; encourage forest and timber growth; control erosion; sustain productivity of grassed lands; and, encourage the development of the optimum in a fish and wildlife program.

2. OBJECTIVES:

a. To preserve, develop, improve and maintain the grounds and lands of this installation to increase their usefulness for military purposes and enhance their appearance.

b. To provide an active woodland management program, consistent with the military mission of the installation.

c. To provide an active, progressive program for the management and conservation of fish and wildlife resources, consistent with the military mission of the installation.

3. RESPONSIBILITIES:

a. Director of Logistics: The Director of Logistics is designated primary staff responsibility for planning and supervising the Installation Natural Resources Management Program. Under the supervision of the Director of Logistics:

(1) The Post Engineer is delegated the responsibility for planning, budgeting, programming and implementing the grounds maintenance, forestry and the fish and wildlife programs within the Installation Natural Resources Management Program. The Post Engineer will:

(a) Exercise overall responsibility for the Land Management Program, Woodland Management Program, and Fish & Wildlife Program which collectively form this installations Natural Resources Program.

(b) Utilize equipment, materials and personnel within designated priorities, for the support of the various programs in accordance with current directives and regulations.

(2) The Post Surgeon will:

(a) Perform periodic sanitary surveys on the reservation to determine whether there is an undue incidence of animal reservoirs and vectors of disease (insects, other arthropods and rodents); and, if present, furnish advice and recommendations on the technical aspects of the control of animal reservoirs and vectors of disease.

(b) Insure that the Station Veterinarian provides clinical examination and diagnosis of sick or suspiciously ill predators and a small, but representative, percentage of all live animals generated as a result of the trapping program. The Station Veterinarian will submit necessary animal tissue specimens to the Third US Army Medical Laboratory for final diagnosis of disease conditions.

(c) Conduct sanitary engineering water surveys to insure that there is no undue pollution of streams, ponds or lakes from natural, animal, human, industrial or radioactive sources. Water samples will be subjected to bacteriological, toxicological and chemical analysis.

*THIS MEMORANDUM SUPERSEDES USAIC MEMORANDUM 210-1, 6 MAY 1964

(d) Insure that recreational areas are periodically inspected so that a hig level of cleanliness and sanitation is maintained.

b. Director of Training and Operations will:

(1) Coordinate the utilization of existing training areas and proposed training areas with the Post Engineer to insure grounds, woodland and fish and wildlife management practices are consistent with the projected utilization of the area for training purposes.

(2) Be responsible for timely dissemination of information concerning danger areas and road closures and for providing area clearance for outdoor recreational activities.

c. Director of Personnel: The Director of Personnel is designated as the responsible agency for review of the morale and welfare implications involved in the Natrual Resources Management Program. Under the supervision of the Director of Personnel:

(1) The Provost Marshal will:

(a) Enforce all game laws on the reservation, to include those prescribed by the Federal and State Governments.

(b) Serve as the point of contact for recognized State and Federal conservation law enforcement authorities authorized to operate on the reservation. Obtain, from AG Publications, Identification Card and Pass Permit (DD Form 1221) and issue to Federally recognized game wardens for the purpose of identification while operating on the Fort Benning Reservation.

(c) Deputize such personnel, as required, as game wardens to assist with the enforcement program. Duly appointed game wardens are authorized to apprehend all persons who violate the provisions of Federal, State and Post Regulations.

(d) Issue permits for hunting and fishing on the reservation.

(e) In coordination with Safety Section, establish procedures to control number of hunters and fishermen in hunting and fishing areas.

(f) In coordination with Director of Operations and Training and the Safety Section, establish a clearance procedure to insure that hunters and fishermen clear assigned or selected areas as may be required.

(2) The Special Services Officer will:

(a) Formulate plans, policies and procedures to insure effective exploitation of the recreational and morale values of the land and water areas available.

(b) Procure and provide, within limits of available funds, through Special Services channels, the necessary equipment (i. e., shotguns, rods, reels, boats, etc.) to support the morale and welfare aspects of the Fish and Wildlife Program.

(3) The Safety Director will assist the Provost Marshal in establishing clearance and control procedures as outlined above and perform analysis of the safety aspects of hunting and fishing activities on the reservation; and, advise the Director of Personnel of any observed deficiencies with the recommended corrective action.

d. The Staff Judge Advocate will:

(1) Review proposed hunting and fishing regulations to insure conformance with Federal and State Laws.

(2) Supervise the procedures under which designated State and Federal conservation law enforcement authorities may have access to the installation.

e. The Information Officer will:

(1) Promote public relations through news media on the various aspects of natural resources management practices on the installation.

(2) Disseminate publicity on all outdoor recreational activities as appropriate.

(3) Assist the Post Engineer in preparation of reports on the various programs integrated into the Natural Resources Management Program.

4. FINANCING:

a. Appropriated funds will be used to support the Natural Resources Management Program in accordance with existing directives and regulations.

b. Maximum use will be made of salvage and surplus materials in accordance with existing directives and regulations.

5. NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT BOARD:

a. The purpose of the Board is to assure balanced action and continuity of application on the part of a number of installation activities for the development of a coordinated program of land management and improvement which, applied on a multiple use basis, will provide maximum military use of the land, control vegetation to prevent destructive fires, stabilize soil to control erosion, protect natural resources to sustain productivity of grass and timber lands, and encourage fish and wild life to include the preparation of Hunting and Fishing Regulations.

b. Develop and coordinate a cooperative plan for conservation and development of fish and wild live on Fort Benning Military Reservation Georgia.

c. Members of the Natural Resources Management Board will be appointed by orders from the appropriate staff elements and/or activities.

d. Meetings of this Board will be held at least quarterly on the call of the Chairman. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the Chairman or any two Board members provided seven (7) days notice, to include the purpose of the meeting, shall be given the membership. One-third of the Board members present shall constitute a quorum and a majority vote of those present at such meetings shall prevail.

e. Meetings will be conducted according to parliamentary procedures. Minutes will be recorded by the Secretary and prepared for submission to the Commanding General for approval.

f. To assist in the determinations to be made by the Board a working committee will be appointed. Members to be designated by interested staffs and agencies.

6. REFERENCES:

a. AR 210-10.

b. AR 210-55.

c. AR 210-221.

d. AR 230-5.

e. AR 420-10.

f. AR 420-74.

g. TM 5-630.

h. TM 5-631.

i. Installation Natural Resources Management Plan for Fort Benning.

j. Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Defense for the Conservation of Fish and Wild Life Resources on Military Installation, 11 July 1960.

AJIEN

FOR THE COMMANDER:

OFFICIAL:

ROBERT M. WILLIAMS
Colonel, GS
Chief of Staff

L. P. PERNA
Colonel, AGC
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:
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COOPERATIVE PLAN
FOR THE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE ON FORT BENNING MILITARY RESERVATION, GEORGIA

1. In accordance with the authority contained in Title 10, US Code, Section 2671, approved 28 February 1958, and in Public Law 86-797, approved 15 September 1960, the Department of Defense, the Department of the Interior, and the State of Georgia, through their duly designated representatives whose signatures appear below, approved the following cooperative plan for the protection, development, and management of fish and wildlife on the Fort Benning Military Reservation.

2. There has been jointly completed by the representatives of the three above named participating agencies, a general inventory review of fish and wildlife resources presently existing on the Georgia portion of the Fort Benning Military Reservation. This inventory reveals that:

a. Approximately 160,000 acres are suitable habitat for wildlife.

b. The principal species are deer, quail, turkey, rabbit, and squirrel.

c. Condition of the range is generally good with exception of numerous areas where hardwood brush understory prohibits growth of game food plants and browse.

d. Population:

(1) Deer - approximately 1 per 40 acres.

(2) Quail - 1 covey per 30 acres.

(3) Turkey - Undetermined.

(4) Squirrel - Sufficient.

(5) Rabbit - Sufficient.

e. Waters of the reservation consist principally of the Chattahoochee River, the Upatoi Creek, 15 man-made ponds (approximately 200 acres), and numerous beaver ponds along the tributaries of the Chattahoochee River and the Upatoi Creek.

f. Principal species of fish: largemouth bass, catfish, blue gill, bream, and other sunfish.

g. Impoundments: Currently 4 ponds (100 acres) are being managed on a fertilized basis. Two ponds (22 acres) have recently been rehabilitated and when stocked are to be fertilized. Several ponds (60 acres) are infested with weeds. Funds are currently available at Fort Benning for a weed eradication program on these waters.

h. A coordinated forest-wildlife plan is currently in effect. Recommendations brought forth by a survey conducted by personnel of the US Forest Service and US Bureau of Fisheries and Wildlife, completed in the spring of 1961, is being followed. The recommended 3-5 year burning interval and the establishment of wildlife openings have proven extremely beneficial. Approximately 60 openings have been established. More are currently being cleared. Each opening is being maintained according to recommendations. Brush chopping of strips in scrub oak areas and the clearing and seeding of access roads and firebreaks also indicates excellent coordination between forestry and wildlife planning. Considerable native game is now available and with the improvement of habitat as is currently being accomplished, a restocking program is not considered necessary.

i. Public access to this land and waters is denied with the exception of fishing the waters of the Chattahoochee River.

3. To further develop and manage the fish and wildlife resources on the installation, the three participating parties agree as follows:

a. To develop and continue to improve habitat to secure optimum conditions commensurate with the primary mission of the installation as stated in paragraph 4 below. This habitat management will include a program in which the participating fish and wildlife agencies will furnish technical assistance and the installation will furnish necessary material and labor.

b. The restocking of fish is continually necessary on the installation. US Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife through its Atlanta Regional Office, subject to continued appropriation of funds by Congress and availability of suitable hatchery fish, will furnish necessary fish for rehabilitated ponds and any new ponds that may be constructed. Also subject to the limitation above, legal size rainbow trout will be stocked in Russ Pond annually on a put-and-take basis.

c. That the US Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in cooperation with the Georgia Game and Fish Commission, within the limits of available funds and personnel will aid in the implementation of long range fish and

wildlife developments and management program. This will include but not be limited to:

(1) Program development (fish and game).

(2) Population surveys (fish and game).

(3) Weed control (fish management).

(4) Installation participation in services and materials made available under Pitman-Robinson and Dingle-Johnson Funds.

(5) Give technical advice and assistance in predator and rodent control on the installation.

d. That the Installation Commander is responsible that all hunting, fishing, and trapping is conducted in accordance with State and Federal laws governing same, and for further indicated needs for protection of any given species as determined by the wildlife board of the installation.

e. That the Installation Commander has sole jurisdiction to enforce applicable State and Federal laws.

f. Officials of the Georgia Game and Fish Commission and the US Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife who need access to the installation in connection with this program shall, upon coordination with the Provost Marshal of the installation, be issued an identification card, DD Form 1221, and be granted such access.

4. This cooperative agreement recognizes the primary mission of this installation to be conduct of the military requirements.

a. (1) The Georgia portion of the installation comprises approximately 170,000 acres. Impact areas and cantonment areas comprise 42,000 acres. Due to the intense military utilization of the balance, rarely are more than a few thousand acres open for hunting. This, of course, varies from day to day; however, a survey indicates that the acres available for hunting have reached and on many occasions surpassed normal safe hunter density.

(2) Of the 15 ponds on the installation only 4 (approximately 100 acres) are located in areas generally open. The others are in dud or firing areas and are open only on weekends and holidays. Fishing pressure on these ponds is presently extremely heavy.

b. Currently, approximately 70,000 persons are authorized to hunt and fish on the installation. This includes only personnel assigned, retired personnel residing in this area and their dependents. At this time, opening the installation to persons other than those above is not considered feasible. Fishing on the backwaters created by the Walter F. George Dam within the boundaries of the Fort Benning Reservation is to be determined by a separate agreement at a later date.

5. Licenses and fees for hunting, fishing, and trapping shall be required in accordance with State and Federal laws and Army Regulations. No special fee shall be required by the installation. Funds and equipment for the implementation of the Fish and Wildlife Plan will be derived from:

a. Coordinated forestry-wildlife planning.

b. Contribution from the Fish and Game Association.

c. Utilization of appropriated funds equipment when available.

d. Coordinated planning with ACofS, G3 (Plans, Training, and Operations), USAIC, for troop training projects beneficial to the Fish and Wildlife Program.

6. This cooperative plan will be in full force and effect upon its adoption, which adoption will be indicated by signature below of duly authorized representatives of the three agencies first above named; and will remain in full force and effect as permitted by the cited authorities under which it is entered and habitat is available on the installation. This agreement may be amended

or revised by agreement between the parties hereto. Any proposed amendment of this plan may originate with any one of the participating agencies.

Date: 31 JAN 1963

Ben Harrell
Commanding General, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Georgia, Department of Defense

FEB 7 1963

Walter C. Jensh
Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior

2-20-63

Fuston Lovell
Director, Georgia Game and Fish Commission

COOPERATIVE PLAN

FOR THE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

ON FORT BENNING MILITARY RESERVATION, ALABAMA

1. In accordance with the authority contained in Title 10, US Code, Section 2671, approved 28 February 1958, and in Public Law 86-797, approved 15 September 1960, the Department of Defense, The Department of the Interior, and the State of Alabama, through their duly designated representatives whose signatures appear below, approved the following cooperative plan for the protection, development, and management of fish and wildlife on the Fort Benning Military Reservation.

2. There has been jointly completed by the representatives of the three above named participating agencies, a general inventory review of fish and wildlife resources presently existing on the Alabama portion of the Fort Benning Military Reservation. This inventory reveals that:

a. Approximately 12,000 acres are suitable habitat for wildlife.

b. The principal species are deer, quail, turkey, rabbit, and squirrel.

c. Condition of the range is generally good.

d. Population:

(1) Deer - Approximately 1 per 30 acres.

(2) Quail - 1 covey per 20 acres.

(3) Turkey - Undetermined.

(4) Squirrel - Sufficient.

(5) Rabbit - Sufficient.

e. Waters of the reservation consist principally of the Chattahoochee River and the Uchee Creek, and numerous beaver ponds along the tributaries of the Chattahoochee River and the Uchee Creek.

f. Principal species of fish: Largemouth bass, catfish, blue gill, bream, and other sunfish.

g. A coordinated forest-wildlife plan is currently in effect. Recommendations brought forth by a survey conducted by personnel of the US Forest Service and US Bureau of Fisheries and Wildlife, completed in the spring of 1961, is being followed. The recommended 3-5 year burning interval and the establishment of wildlife openings have proven extremely beneficial. Approximately 900 bicolor lespedeza strips have been planted and are being maintained. Considerable native game is now available and with the improvement of habitat, as is currently being accomplished, a restocking program is not considered necessary.

h. Public access to this land and waters is denied with the exception of fishing the waters of the Chattahoochee River.

3. To further develop and manage the fish and wildlife resources on the installation, the three participation parties agree as follows:

a. To develop and continue to improve the habitat to secure optimum conditions commensurate with the primary mission of the installation as

stated in paragraph 4 below. This habitat management will include a program in which the participating fish and wildlife agencies will furnish technical assistance and the installation will furnish necessary material and labor.

b. The restocking of fish is continually necessary on the installation.

(1) US Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife through its Atlanta Regional Office, subject to continued appropriation of funds by Congress and availability of suitable hatchery fish, will furnish necessary fish for ponds that may be constructed.

c. That the US Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in cooperation with the Alabama Department of Conservation within the limits of available funds and personnel will:

(1) Aid in the implementation of long range fish and wildlife developments and management program. This will include but not be limited to:

(a) Program Development (Fish and Game).

(b) Population Surveys (Fish and Game).

(c) Weed Control (Fish Management).

(d) Installation participation in services and materials made available under Pitman-Robinson and Dingle-Johnson funds.

(e) Give technical advice and assistance in predator and rodent control on the installation.

d. That the Installation Commander is responsible that all hunting, fishing, and trapping is conducted in accordance with state and federal laws governing same, and for further indicated needs for protection of any given species as determined by the Wildlife Board of the installation.

e. That the Installation Commander has sole jurisdiction to enforce applicable state and federal laws.

f. Officials of the Alabama Department of Conservation and the United States Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife who need access to the installation in connection with this program shall, upon coordination with the Provost Marshal of the installation, be issued an identification card, DD Form 1221, and be granted such access.

4. This cooperative agreement recognizes the primary mission of this installation to be conduct of the military requirements.

a. The Alabama portion of the installation comprises approximately 12,000 acres. Due to the intense military utilization, rarely are more than a thousand acres open for hunting. This, of course, varies from day to day; however, a survey indicates that the acres available for hunting have reached and on many occasions surpassed normal safe hunter density.

b. Currently, approximately 70,000 persons are authorized to hunt and fish on the installation. This includes only personnel assigned, retired personnel residing in this area, and their dependents. At this time, opening the installation to persons other than those above is not considered feasible.

Fishing on the backwaters created by the Walter F. George Dam, within the boundaries of the Fort Benning Reservation, is to be determined by a separate agreement at a later date.

5. Licenses and fees for hunting, fishing, and trapping shall be required in accordance with state and federal laws and Army Regulations. No special fee shall be required by the installation. Funds and equipment for the implementation of the Fish and Wildlife plan will be derived from:

a. Coordinated forestry-wildlife planning.

b. Contribution from the Fish and Game Association.

c. Utilization of appropriated funds equipment when available.

d. Coordinated planning with ACofS, G3 (Plans, Training, and Operations), USAIC, for troop training projects beneficial to the Fish and Wildlife Program.

6. This cooperative plan will be in full force and effect upon its adoption, which adoption will be indicated by signature below of duly authorized representatives of the 3 agencies first above named; and will remain in full force and effect as permitted by the cited authorities under which it is entered and habitat is available on the installation. This agreement may be amended or revised by agreement between the parties hereto. Any proposed amendment of this plan may originate with any one of the participating agencies.

Date: 31 January 1963

Commanding General, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Alabama, Department of Defense

FEB 7 1963

Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior

21 January 1963

Director of Conservation, State of Alabama

DISTRIBUTION OF WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

DISTRIBUTION:

2 - State of Ga/Ala Fish & Game Commission
2 - US Dept of Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
3 - CG, 3d US Army (Para 2, 3USA Cir 210-221)
2 - G1
1 - Adjutant General
1 - Staff Judge Advocate
1 - Provost Marshal
75 - Wildlife Coordinator (1 for Fish & Game Association)
2 - Post Engineer
2 - G4
2 - G3
1 - Special Services
1 - Comptroller

36852 Army-Ft. Benning, Ga. 13 Mar 63 95

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PEACHTREE-SEVENTH BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30323

December 18, 1967

Commanding Officer
Fort Benning
Fort Benning, Georgia 31905

Dear Sir:

Attached are two copies of a summary report submitted by Wildlife Services Biologist Dow after his inspection of the wildlife management potential of Fort Benning.

We take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the courtesies extended our representative on his visit to your installation.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest C. Martin

Ernest C. Martin
Assistant Regional Director

Attachments

APPENDIX VI

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Field Trip Report

Wildlife Management Program
Fort Benning, Georgia

December 18, 1967

At the request of Mr. James Hosterman, Agronomist, Third Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia, an inspection of the wildlife management program at Fort Benning was made by Biologist Sumner Dow, Division of Wildlife Services, on November 18, 1967. The inspection was made in company with Mr. Roy Johnston.

Fort Benning was originally founded in 1918 and totals about 182,000 acres. Approximately 160,000 acres are suitable for wildlife management and about three-fourths of that (140,000 acres) is available for hunting or other forms of recreation. A wildlife program has been in effect on Fort Benning for years, but the integrated land management program (Military Mission--Forestry--Wildlife) was planned and initiated in 1960. The wildlife species under management are: deer, turkey, quail, rabbits, squirrels, waterfowl, and doves.

Discussion

Deer

Fort Benning has a good deer population and the present management plan is well founded. The harvest has been about 300-400 deer killed annually for the past few years. At one time 900 animals were taken. This does not give a true picture of the population since most of the animals now taken are bucks only. A more scientific approach could be made to the deer hunting regulation if a comprehensive range survey or inventory was made; and age, sex, and condition data were collected and analyzed annually. To hold the population to the range carrying capacity and to provide maximum hunting opportunity, it is probable that either sex hunts by gun hunters will have to be allowed. A good dog control program has been followed and should be continued.

Since it is difficult to acquire qualified biologists to run checking stations, a "do-it-yourself" data collecting system might be easier to initiate. The collection of biological specimens by prepaid postal envelopes has been used successfully by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife since its initial use by Dow (proceedings Southeastern Association of Game and Fish Commissioners, 1954). It might be possible for post personnel to work out an arrangement with the University of Georgia or Alabama to have wildlife students collect biological data during the deer hunts.

Turkey

The management and development of habitat for turkeys have been done in conjunction with deer and quail management and the methods are good. It is likely that the limiting factor is a matter of disturbance (shooting, sawing, training, etc.) during the winter and spring months. If a sizable

area is available that could be isolated from people and activities, management efforts could be concentrated there and designed specifically for turkeys. On page 8 of the original Wildlife Management Program plan it is indicated that the management of deer and turkeys will be tied closely together because of similarities in habitat requirements. This is only partially true. 1. Burning in the spring can be disasterous for nesting turkeys. 2. Timber operations in mature stands used for roosting may actually attract deer while crowding turkeys out to other areas. In order to produce maximum numbers of turkeys, the specific plan for the species should be revised to fit todays' conditions. The existing plantings and waterhole development are good, and the dog control efforts are extremely valuable to turkey production. A gobbling count would give trends in the population if personnel are available to conduct it. For specific development practices to benefit turkeys, see Wheeler, 1948 "The Wild Turkey in Alabama."

Doves

Efforts to manage doves have consisted primarily of agricultural methods to attract concentrations for hunting. This has been successful and can be improved a little by planting popcorn rather than field corn and by staggered planting and harvesting. Some ponds and fields should be closed to hunting during hunt days to prevent "burning out" or driving the birds off the post by hunting pressure. Because of changing Federal regulations, fields prepared just to attract doves should be checked by a Federal Game Agent each year. His suggestions may enable the use of special harvest methods that will enhance the hunting while insuring that baited situations are avoided. The addition of crushed stone at certain pond sites would probably increase their attractiveness to doves.

Squirrels

Mast producing trees of several species and numbers of den trees have more effect on squirrel populations than any other factors. Therefore, timber management is the key to squirrel management. The plan for management of timber should include specific adjustments if optimum habitat is to be maintained. Planting specifications should include a provision that a minimum number of hardwoods be left when preplanting treatment is applied. The crews who perform the work should be informed of the value of different species. Elm, hackberry, wild cherry, sassafras, "scrub oak" (scarlet, black jack, post, blue jack, live, water, and laurel), hickory, maple, sweet gum, black gum are excellent sources of squirrel, deer, and turkey food. Ten or twelve hardwoods should be left per acre even on sites classified for pine production.

Rabbits and Quail

The quail habitat development program is good. Harvests are much higher than on farmland off the post. It is important that those doing the actual work understand that proper distribution and interspersion of habitat are as important as quantity of food plants. The home range of a covey can be

quite small if adequate roosting cover, escape cover, loafing, and dusting sites are available with food sources. Even though climate (amount and distribution of spring rains) seems to be associated with the ups and downs of quail populations, much can be done to increase overall carrying capacity. A 400-acre strip of continuous quail food is good if it is long and narrow; however, if broken up into 400 one-acre strips it is better; and if broken up into 800 half-acre pieces, it will be even more effective.

Waterfowl

Waterfowl possibilities exist on Fort Benning but a concerted effort has not been made to develop this potential. During future field inspections specific areas will be evaluated for possible development.

General Considerations

The overall wildlife management program for Fort Benning is being carried out satisfactorily by Mr. Johnson. If the program continues according to present plans, it will continue to improve the natural resources and provide recreational opportunities for post personnel. Harvesting methods and data collection can be improved. With better inventory methods and the support of all post personnel, there is every reason to believe that maximum benefits will be realized.

Prepared by:

Sumner Dow

Sumner A. Dow, Jr.
Regional Supervisor, Division of
Wildlife Services

Approved by:

Ernest C. Martin

Ernest C. Martin
Assistant Regional Director

AUBURN UNIVERSITY

AGRICULTURE • HOME DEMONSTRATION • 4-H CLUBS

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

AUBURN UNIVERSITY, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COUNTY GOVERNING BODIES COOPERATING

AUBURN, ALABAMA, 36830 • TEL. A.C. 205, 887-6511

January 5, 1968

Commanding General
Ft. Benning, Georgia

Dear Sir:

You and your staff are to be commended for the excellent outdoor recreational program at Ft. Benning. I am referring specifically to endeavors of your Post Engineer Section and particularly to fish and game personnel. In my professional career as fish and wildlife biologist the past 20 years I have assisted the conservation officials of five army posts and one air force base. I gave most assistance while I was on two weeks' active duty at these installations. Then prior to my professional career I served as game and fish supervisor for the military government of Bavaria for one year.

The ft. Benning program excells that of all other military installations with which I am familiar because:

1. Management has been intensified to produce the best food and cover conditions for all native game species. This includes the planting of special crops and the use of controlled fire.

2. Fish management is the most diversified I have ever seen, since it includes special fishing for rainbow trout, sport angling for bass and bluegill in several ponds, and special fishing for channel catfish which are in maximum production in several ponds.

3. The entire program is aimed toward maximum benefit to the family of the serviceman stationed at Ft. Benning. For example, there are numerous family outing and picnic areas.

4. Fish and game personnel ask for professional help from state and federal biologist when their help is needed. This is commendable. In my own particular state many landowners ask for professional help and then ignore it.

APPENDIX VII

5. Fish and Game personnel are continually increasing their endeavors to make a more complete program. For instance, there are plans for a new large lake within the cantonment area. This will be a boon to servicemen's families because this lake should never have to be closed because of troop activity.

I have worked with fish and game groups in Ft. Benning for more than 17 years and I would say the past four or five years have shown a definite improvement in relationships between personnel and myself and in progress for greater fish and wildlife recreation.

Sincerely yours,

Earl F. Kennamer

Earl F. Kennamer
Wildlife Specialist

EFK:j

GEORGE T. BAGBY
DIRECTOR

State Game & Fish Commission

401 STATE CAPITOL
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30334

January 25, 1968

Commanding General
Ft. Benning Military Reservation
Ft. Benning, Georgia

Dear Sir:

At the close of another calendar year, we would like to take this opportunity to commend your staff on the progressive wildlife management program carried out on the Ft. Benning Military Reservation. We have considered it a privilege to work with your group and hope that we will be able to continue our cooperation in any way that will be helpful in providing better management, and hence, better hunting and fishing on your base.

I think we are all becoming increasingly aware of the needs for better wildlife management to meet the increasing demands being made on this important resource and of the value of this form of outdoor recreation to the increasing members who participate.

Your staff has done an outstanding job in adjusting your program to increasing needs and changing problems. We are particularly impressed with the coordinated forestry and wildlife program, which has become an outstanding one in giving each resource its proper priority and managing both in a multiple use program. Your deer, quail and dove programs, as well as your fishery management programs, are outstanding and are obviously producing better hunting and fishing for your personnel. We are particularly aware of this since it now appears that your Rod and Gun Club license agency may again be the largest in the state. Obviously then, your management is providing an important source of outdoor recreation for people who otherwise would be unable to participate or would be obliged to use our already over-crowded state facilities.

Again, we wish to commend you for an outstanding wildlife management program and hope to have the pleasure of continuing to work with you.

Very truly yours,

Jack A Crockford

Jack A. Crockford
Assistant Director

GEORGIA-ALABAMA SPORTSMAN CLUB, INC.
Hurtsboro, Alabama

November 21, 1967

Major General John M. Wright, Jr.
Post Commander
Fort Benning, Georgia

My Dear General Wright:

On behalf of all the members of the Georgia-Alabama Sportsman Club I take this opportunity to thank you for the use of the fine area that we were permitted to use for our recent Field Trials, which were run November twelfth through fifteenth.

The trials were a splendid success. As a matter of fact, both in class and in number of entries surpassed most of our previous Fall programs. We attribute much of this fine success to the pleasure afforded our members and guests in the use of these well arranged grounds for our trials.

We are indeed also grateful for the fine cooperation of Colonel Samuel D. Wilder and to Mr. Roy T. Johnston for the splendid work that they did in overseeing the preparation of the grounds, the planting of feed and cover strips, and their advantageous arrangements and overall interest in this project. We expect to express our appreciation to each of these men.

Again thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Roy Shenk

W. Ray Shenk, President
Georgia-Alabama Sportsman Club

NEWS

Tagging Catch Is Hobby Of Columbus Fisherman

By PFC Ken Deats

What is the hardest job in fishing? Ask any fisherman, and he will tell you that it is throwing the fish back when you exceed the limit.

This painful chore has lost its anguish for Mote Andrews, whose hobby is tagging his fish and releasing them. Why does he do this? "It's fun to see how far they travel, and how large they eventually get before they're finally eaten," Andrews said. "I attach a metal tag to the lower jaw of the fish, and put my phone number on it. When the fish is caught again, the fisherman can call me and give me the details."

Andrews got the idea for this hobby while throwing back some big largemouth bass in the backwaters of the Chattahoochee. "It seemed like a waste to just throw them back,' said Andrews, "but I caught my limit, and wanted to give someone else a try. This way I get to feel like they're my fish."

Recently, Andrews had a phone call from S.Sgt. James E. Duncan telling him that one of his fish, a three - pound largemouth bass, had been caught at Snake Creek near Bluff Creek Landing. The sergeant, who is a maintenance specialist, caught the bass on a "thin-fin" lure which he proclaims to be the best for bass in the backwaters. "I've pulled out four or five bass a day there with this lure," Duncan said. "When I reeled this one in, I noticed a brass tag with a phone number on it hooked to the lower jaw. When I got home, I called the number and found out it was this guy's hobby to tag fish."

Andrews has tagged over 300 fish this way. All of them have been bass. He has received about 20 calls from surprised fishermen who land these beauties. The largest fish tagged to date weighed five and one half pounds.

"I find that the fish don't travel as much as I thought," Andrews said. "These bass stay in the same area, start a family, and eventually wind up in somebody's skillet. The ones I tag have a second chance at least."

Fort Benning Bayonet
October 6, 1967

Pistol Meet Opens Today At Benning

The Fort Benning Pistol Club will open a four - day pistol match which will consist of the International Shooting and the NRA Three Gun events today at 8 a.m.

Today and Friday the matches will be International Free Pistol, Rapid Fire and Center Fire events. The present Pan American Champion in the Free Pistol event, SSG Hershell Anderson of the Army pistol team, will be a heavy favorite to take top honors in the event.

The present World Center Fire Pistol Champion and six - time National Pistol Champion, MSG William B. Blankenship, will hold a slight edge in his event.

There are no heavy favorites in the Rapid Fire competition. This is the most challenging event in International Pistol shooting. Shooters must fire at five targets that are first exposed for eight seconds, then six seconds and finally for four seconds.

Saturday the NRA Three Gun matches will begin and end on Sunday with 2,700 match winner. In the last match fired at Fort Benning, members of the army pistol team broke 14 National Short Course records.

Navy's PO1 Donald Hamilton will supply plenty of tough competition for the rest of the shooters in the 2,700 three gun match.

New Ranges In Operation At Gun Club

The Fort Benning Rod and Gun Club has added archery, trap and skeet ranges to the facilities available to members.

The new ranges, located in the vicinity of Rod and Gun club Headquarters on First Division Road about a quarter mile south of Highway 27 will be open Wednesdays from noon to 5 p.m. and from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

According to Col. Lon D. Marlowe, president of the Rod and Gun Club, membership is open to retired and active duty military personnel, Department of the Army civilians and their dependents.

Other civilians may hold a membership limited to use of the snack bar and archery, trap and skeet activities. Application for membership may be made at Rod and Gun Headquarters.

Col. Marlowe said the new ranges conform to all specifications required for holding state and national matches. Members of the U.S. Army Trap and Skeet team who fired a skeet demonstration at the recent opening of the ranges, also had high praise for the facilities.

CG Opens New Skeet Club Here

Maj. Gen. John M. Wright Jr., Infantry Center commander, officially opened a new trap and skeet range here Tuesday. The new range, an activity of the Fort Benning Rod and Gun Club, is located on First Division Road about a quarter mile south of Highway 27.

According to Col. Lon D. Marlowe, president of the Rod and Gun Club, membership is open to active and retired military personnel and Department of the Army civilians. Other civilians may hold a membership limited to use of the snack bar,

According to Capt. Neal Wilson, project officer, the range will be managed by

Fort Benning Bayonet
October 27, 1967

6,000 Trout Are Released In Russ Pond

The Bayonet, Fort Benning, Ga., Dec. 8, 1967—Page 25

Russ Pond is now the home of 6,000 rainbow trout, delivered Tuesday by truck from the Walhalla, S. C., Fish Hatchery. The fish weigh from 12 ounces to one pound.

According to Roy T. Johnson, wildlife manager, the pond will be opened Saturday and Sunday from noon to dark for youngsters under 16 who are accompanied by a sponsor authorized to fish on the reservation. After Sunday the pond will be open during daylight hours for anyone authorized to fish on the reservation.

According to Johnson, conditions for stocking the pool were almost ideal. The temperature of the water in the truck [illegible] fish was only five degrees lower than the water in the pond.

Post Pond Is Stocked With Fish

By Spec. 4 Larry Mahaney

A crop of catfish — 36,000 wriggling fingerlings — was planted in Fort Benning's Victory Pond Wednesday.

Six to eight inches long when they entered their new home, at piney woods pond just off Eighth Div. Road, the little channel cats aren't big enough to bite a hook yet.

However, 95 per cent of them are expected to survive to reach eating size, according to Roy Johnston, chief of the Post Engineer's Fish and Wildlife Management Branch.

"We stocked the pond two years ago," he said, "and the 14,000 to 15,000 that haven't been caught yet weigh between two and six pounds."

The fingerlings were spawned this year at the nearby Warm Springs, Ga., National Fish Hatchery.

1900 'Cats' Released In King's Pond

Nineteen - hundred channel catfish, the kind that make good eating, were stocked into King's Pond Monday.

Each fish, weighting about a pound, was raised at the National Fish Hatcheries in Marion, Ala. They were given to Fort Benning by the Sport Fisherman and Wildlife Bureau. At maturity, these "cats" will weigh about 10-15 pounds.

Right now, though, they are the perfect size for eating. If they get much larger, they can not be cooked whole; then they have to be cut into steaks.

To catch one, fishermen should use live bait instead of artificial lures or plugs. Catfish feed primarily on the bottom where they pick up tadpoles, small fish and aquatic insects.

The catfish in King's Pond will feed on a specially formulated diet of catfish pellets, dumped into the water in quantities as large as 25 pounds a day, depending on how big the fish are, and how many there are. Hopefully,

Fort Benning Bayonet
October 27, 1967

Archery Range Is Opened Here

Officials of the Fort Benning Rod and Gun Club officially opened the new Chattahoochee Archery Club and Range located on First Division Road about a quarter mile south of Highway 27 recently.

Membership in the Rod and Gun Club is open to active and retired military personnel and Department of the Army civilians. Other civilians may hold a membership limited to use of the Snack Bar and Archery Club facilities.

The new archery range consists of a 10 point target range with firing positions from 15 to 70 yards and two one half mile field ranges with 14 firing positions each. Targets are silhouettes of various types of game found in this area.

According to S.Sgt. Milo Robbins, manager of the range, the purpose of the new club is to promote local interest in archery. Inter as well as intra club matches are being planned. There will be events for men, women and juniors. Rollins said these categories are each broken down into groups depending on the experience and proficiency of the individual.

S.Sgt. Clarence La Rue, a local high school ROTC instructor and avid bow hunter, pointed out that the target range will also be useful to hunters in calibrating their hunting bows. La Rue believes that one of the reasons so few deer have been taken on the reservation during this year's bow season is improper calibration of hunting bows.

La Rue has killed two of the three deer taken on the reservation this year, the first, a doe taken on opening day and the second, a buck he killed October 29.

ROBBINS (L) EXPLAINS BOW TECHNIQUES
To Rod, Gun President, Col. Lon D. Marlowe

Deer Season Opening Here

Fishing, golf, girl watching and even TV football will be put on the sidelines by many Georgian sportsmen when the Georgia deer season opens tomorrow morning.

The Fort Benning Military Reservation provides some of the best deer hunting in Georgia but before that shotgun is unlimbered the would-be hunter must comply with post regulations concerning licenses and registration. Rules and regulations for hunting on the reservation are listed in United States Infantry Center regulation 210-2 and circular number 210-4 available at the Rod and Gun Club, Bldg. No. 4055. These documents specify who may hunt, licenses and permits required and where to obtain them, how to obtain clearances to enter hunting areas and bag limits.

10 Commandments of Shooting

1. Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun.
2. Watch that muzzle: Carry your gun safely; keep safety on until ready to shoot.
3. Unload guns when not in use: Take down or have actions open; guns should be carried in cases to shooting area.
4. Be sure barrel is clear of obstructions and that you have ammunition only of the proper size for the gun you carry.
5. Be sure of target before you pull trigger: Know identifying features of game you hunt.
6. Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot: Avoid all horseplay.
7. Never climb a tree or fence or jump a ditch with a loaded gun. Never pull a gun toward you by the muzzle.
8. Never shoot a bullet at a flat, hard surface or water: At target practice, be sure your backstop is adequate.
9. Store guns and ammunition separately: Beyond the reach of children.
10. Avoid alcoholic beverages before or during shooting.

Benning Rifle Regulations

The firing of any caliber rifle on the Fort Benning Reservation is authorized only under the following circumstances:

a. On established rifle ranges after permission has been obtained from proper authority.

b. By Military Police and wildlife officials in conjunction with predatory animal control.

c. By Military Police or soldiers on Post Interior Guard Duty in the execution of their official duties.

Although hunting in certain areas of the Reservation is authorized, hunting with a rifle is not authorized. Accordingly, individuals observed with a rifle in an area where hunting is authorized are presumed to be hunting and are subject to apprehension.

TURKEY SHOOT SET BY ARCHERY CLUB

The newly-formed Chattahoochee Archery Club will hold a turkey shoot Sunday at the Fort Benning Rod and Gun Club from 1 to 5 p.m.

There will be 30 prizes up for grabs and they will be a choice of turkeys or hams.

Club officials said there will be equipment on hand or entries may use their own.

The shoot is open to the public and entries may shoot as many arrows as necessary to hit the target.

Maj. (ret) Gene S. Stalcup is president of the club with S-Sgt. Clarence LaRue vice-president, S-Sgt. Milo Robbins secretary, Roy Grantham treasurer and Mrs. LaRue reporter.

Membership is open to civilians as well as Army personnel.

"Anyone interested in archery is welcome to join," officials said.

MEMBER NUMBER ONE . . . Maj. Gen. John M. Wright, left, commanding general of Fort Benning, accepts membership badge No. 1 of the Rod and Gun Club from Col. Carroll D. Shealy, chairman of the membership committee in recent ceremonies. Col. Lon D. Marlowe, president of the club and Col. Huston Blackledge, post provost marshal, were also present for the presentation.

Attention Hunters

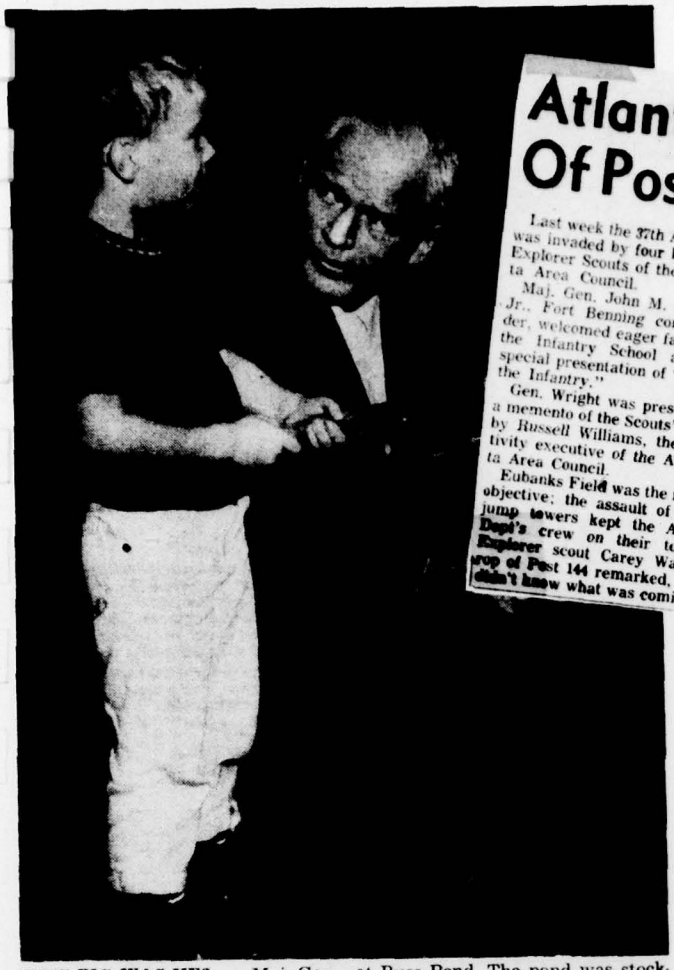
Hunters are cautioned that Army maneuvers are being conducted continuously in Stewart and Quitman Counties west of Highway 27 and south of Hannahatchee Creek.

Vietnam - oriented training in guerrilla and counterguerrilla tactics will be conducted by the Ranger Training Command of The Infantry School. Personnel will be moving in small groups throughout the wooded areas.

Hunters are requested to exercise extreme caution. Serious accidents will be prevented if hunters will positively identify game before firing.

FORT BENNING BAYONET

November 10, 1967



HOW BIG WAS HE? . . . Maj. Gen. John M. Wright Jr., Fort Benning commanding general, discusses the fishing situation with Jackie Tyus on the opening day of trout fishing at Russ Pond. The pond was stocked with 6,000 rainbow trout and opened for two days to children of Fort Benning fishermen. (Photo by Spec. 5 Douglas Pierce)

Atlanta Explorers Guests Of Post Aviation Battalion

Last week the 37th Avn. Bn. was invaded by four hundred Explorer Scouts of the Atlanta Area Council.

Maj. Gen. John M. Wright Jr., Fort Benning commander, welcomed eager faces to the Infantry School and a special presentation of "I am the Infantry."

Gen. Wright was presented a memento of the Scouts' visit by Russell Williams, the activity executive of the Atlanta Area Council.

Eubanks Field was the next objective; the assault of the jump towers kept the Abn. Dept's crew on their toes. Explorer scout Carey Waldrop of Post 144 remarked, "I didn't know what was coming off when we reached the top of the tower — you just lose all of your senses and feeling on the way down."

The Quick Kill committee converted a group of two hundred Explorers into "Quick Kill experts", some of whom were hitting dimes tossed in the air with the training air rifles.

Sunday began with church services. From church, the Scouts motored to the Vietnamese village used in the filming of John Wayne's forthcoming film, "Green Berets."

Later the Explorers arrived at Lawson Army Airfield for an Army aviation orientation and rides in the Chinook helicopters of the 177th Avn. Co.

At Hooke Range an armored and mechanized Infantry orientation was presented for the visiting scouts. An M-113 Armored Personnel Carrier, an M-114 Armored Command Vehicle, and an M-60 Main Battle Tank were on static display.

FORT BENNING BAYONET

December 8, 1967

Scouters 'Rough It'

Over 200 boys from 10 different scout troops met here last weekend for three days of hiking, camping out and "roughing it" at the Fort Benning District Camporee held at Camp Pine Knot.

The camporee was organized by the Yuchi Chapter of the Chattahoochee Order of the Arrow Lodge. 2nd Lt. Robert Achlen, Headquarters, Lawson Army Aviation Command, was project officer for the event.

Each troop was divided into patrols which competed against each other for honors. Flaming Arrow patrol of Troop 39 placed first in weekend competition; Coyote Patrol of Troop 27, second; and Eagle Patrol of Troop 127, third. Other troops from the district represented at the outing were 37, 51, 54, 135, 237 and 238.

Some of the events which campers participated in were log dragging and chopping, a cross country race, a string burning contest and a tent pitching contest. A highlight of the weekend competition was a pancake cooking contest. The winner was the first one finished with an eatible pancake.

'67-'68 Is Record Season For Benning Deer Hunters

Fort Benning's Rod and Gun club members have just completed their most successful "buck only" deer hunting season. The 72-day season was sufficient for some 250 hunters to take deer, with approximately 40 of them getting the two-deer limit.

In all, 290 deer were taken from the combined Alabama-Georgia reservation area. This marks a record for a buck only season and the kill ran some 60 per cent higher than any year previously.

Included in the above total are four deer taken during the archery season.

The Rod and Gun Club attributes the largest animal taken to CW2 Jerry C. Gandy, 197th Inf. Bde. Gandy's trophy weighed 185 pounds, field dressed, and some 255 pounds before dressing. The 10-point deer was also tops in the spread category. The rack measured 21½ inches from point to point and at this writing is the largest on record in the state of Georgia for the past season.

Gandy took his deer in the K area near Box Springs Road with his son December 31 using a 12-gauge Deerslayer.

CG Kicks Off Trout Fishing At Russ Pond

At noon last Saturday Maj. Gen. John M. Wright Jr., Fort Benning commander, stood on the shore at Russ Pond and fired a revolver to signal the start of the day's fishing.

At the sound of the shot more than 100 young anglers from toddlers to 16 year olds cast their lines into the water.

The youngsters were after their share of the 6,000 rainbow trout put in the pond by the Fish and Wildlife Branch recently.

Some of the boys and girls did not have long to wait. The sound of the shot had hardly stopped echoing when some of the youngsters announced fish on the line. Eight year old Elaine Bushong, daughter of CWO Quentin Bushong, post food advisor, was the first to land a fish. She was closely followed by at least a dozen others.

According to Roy T. Johnson, post fish and wildlife coordinator, the trout were stocked in the pond on a "put and take" basis. Children under 16 were given first chance at the fish Saturday and Sunday. The pond is now open during daylight hours to anyone authorized to fish on the reservation.

FORT BENNING BAYONET

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